

السنة ١٤١٨ هـ

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4-5, 1978

Established 1887

29,544

## Manoi UN Envoy Expelled by U.S. For Spying Link

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (UPI)—The United States today expelled Vietnamese Ambassador to the United Nations following accusations that he had been part of a spy ring. It was the first time that United Nations head of mission had been expelled.

The State Department today officially requested the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's permanent representative to the United Nations, Dinh Ba Thi, to leave the United States, department spokesman John Traftner announced. "This action is taken pursuant to the United Nations Headquarters Agreement under which the United States retains the right to request the departure of members of foreign missions who have abused the privilege of their residence."

Although UN diplomats have been expelled for spying, no ambassador had been ordered to leave previously.

Mr. Thi was named as an indicted co-conspirator in the case involving a U.S. Information Agency employee, Ronald Humphrey, and a Vietnamese refugee, David Truong.

Mr. Humphrey and Mr. Truong were arrested Tuesday after they were indicted by a federal grand jury on charges of passing secret information to Hanoi through the Vietnamese Embassy in Paris.

The two defendants both pleaded not guilty to the charges of espionage, theft of government documents and failure to register as foreign agents.

Mr. Humphrey's attorney said yesterday that his client had been under extreme pressure, because a child of his common-law wife was being held "hostage" by the authorities in Vietnam.

The State Department, in announcing the expulsion of Mr. Thi, did not directly link the action to the espionage case.

Spy Link Stalled  
"We do not want to prejudice the trial of the men charged in the case," Mr. Traftner said.

A spokesman at the Vietnamese Mission in New York, who refused to identify himself, said, "I have nothing to say," when asked whether Mr. Thi was in the city.

Contacted again, the spokesman replied, "No" when asked whether the ambassador would leave as requested. Then he said, "I don't know when anything will happen."

However, he declined to discuss what the United States would or could do if Mr. Thi refused to leave, dismissing questions on that issue as "hypothetical."

A spokesman for UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said that the UN executive would have no comment to make on the expulsion and that the United Nations would not involve itself.

Under terms of the UN agreement with the United States, the spokesman added, "it's between the Vietnamese and the U.S."

Mr. Thi, 54, first came to the UN in July, 1976, as South Vietnam's permanent UN observer following the Communist takeover in Saigon.

He became permanent observer of Vietnam in 1976 when North and South Vietnam were united and presented his credentials as his country's permanent UN representative on Oct. 7 of last year, following its admission as a full member of the world organization Sept. 20.

SALT Negotiators Meet  
GENEVA, Feb. 3 (UPI)—Chief U.S. and Soviet negotiators to the strategic arms limitation talks met today for a 3-hour, 40-minute session. The 22nd meeting since the current round of SALT began on Nov. 21, 1977.

Such were the findings of a House subcommittee headed by Rep. G. L. Long, D-La., which recommended yesterday that the House television sessions. However, it cited the above concerns as worthy of further House consideration.

"It's not as easy as we thought it was in television," said Speaker Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass. He said that he does not think it will be possible to have cameras operating in the House chamber this year, as was originally planned.

The complications in the television scheme are also technical, such as what fees to charge distributors for access to the footage. Some complications are legal such as whether the film could be used in court cases to construe legislative intent.

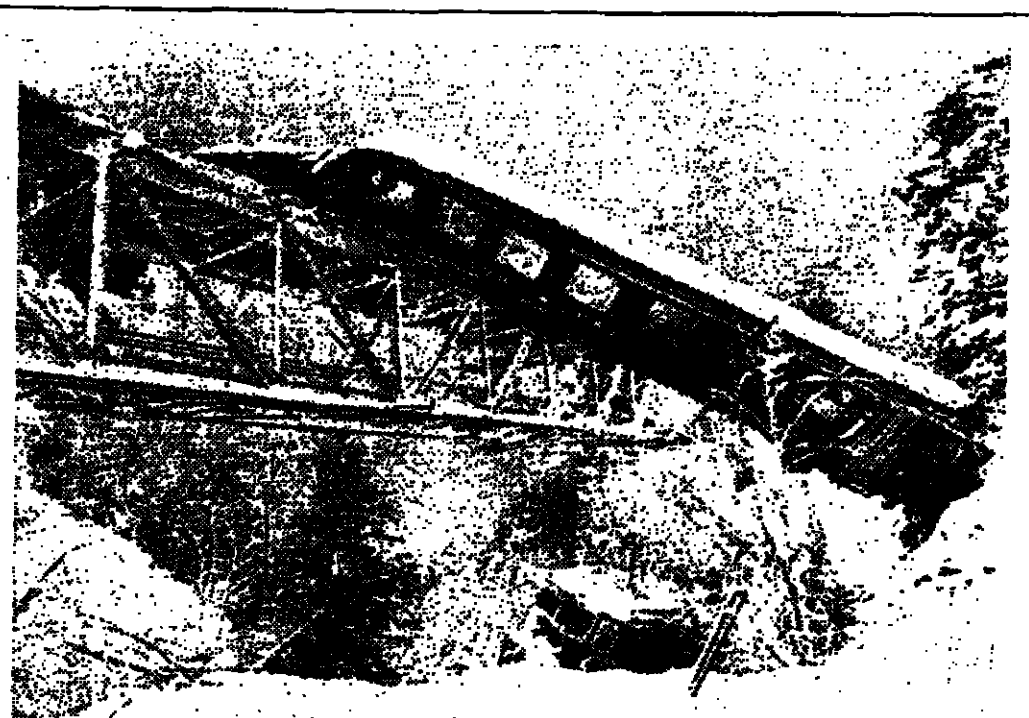
The subcommittee recommended that the House should control and operate its broadcast coverage rather than turning it over to the news media.

Members feared that cameras would catch them napping or, in the view of House leaders, otherwise distort the proceedings. Rep. O'Neill said, only half in jest, that the rebels would try to control the House the way that they controlled the National Football League—demanding breaks for commercials as well as prime starting hours.

The subcommittee found that the operators running the test cameras had trouble finding the member who was on his feet and would up photographing empty chairs.

"Some means must also be found to control the cameras in such a way as to produce proper framing of members, whether they are standing still or moving," the report said. "Improper controls of cameras will produce amateurish pictures unworthy of the dignity of the House."

As a member said afterward, "I've seen better home movies."



After an avalanche near Ausserberg, Switzerland, a train dangles from a bridge.

## 11 Die as Alpine Avalanches Hit 3 Countries

PARIS, Feb. 3 (AP)—Avalanches killed 11 persons and left eight missing in the Alps today, stranding mountain villagers or vacationing skiers in three European countries.

The slides were blamed on heavy storms that piled new snow on the mountains of France, Italy, Austria and Switzerland. Snow accumulations broke loose during the night and this morning and rolled over roads, rails, cars and villages, isolating small farming hamlets and winter resorts.

Italian rescue teams using specially trained dogs found two Italians in shock but alive after about 24 hours under snow near Cervinia at the foot of the Matterhorn, police said.

Six others, three Belgian tourists and three Italians from a nearby village, were killed by an avalanche last night, officers said.

A stream of snow and ice two meters high fell on the French village of Le Tour near Chamonix, killing three tourists of a chalet and cutting off the hamlet, rescue officials reported. Four persons in the chalet were missing.

Four vacationers who left a hotel last night at Le Lavançon in the same area were still missing, they added.

The Cervinia slide buried several parked cars and a similar avalanche—150 yards wide and more than four feet high—buried a truck near the Austrian resort of Innsbruck, but no injuries were reported.

In Switzerland, the engineer and three passengers of a train were hurt when the train slipped off the tracks after it plowed into snow that had tumbled over the rails.

Authorities reported that the locomotive became unhooked and plunged 30 yards into the bed of an Alpine stream. The first passenger coach, they added, came to a halt hanging precariously from a bridge, held back by the following coach.

Several villages in eastern Switzerland were temporarily cut off. Swiss Army helicopters flew out women, children and the aged from hamlets in the isolated Bedretto Valley south of the Gotthard after slides cut off the area's electric power.

Several regions in France's High Alps also were without electricity and many roads leading to ski resorts were closed. A Chamonix rescue team evacuated a class of suburban Paris youngsters on a ski holiday at nearby Fréssard.

In the capital, the Seine River overflowed and forced the closing in several places of the express highways running along its banks. The Loire, the Marne and the Adour were reported at flood levels, but rivers in western and southwestern France were returning to normal after several days of high water.

House Press Secretary Jody Powell acknowledged that there is a continuing U.S. disagreement with Israeli leaders about what they told President Carter concerning new Israeli settlements in occupied Arab territory.

In Tel Aviv, Prime Minister Menachem Begin said today that Israel had never promised Washington that it would not build Jewish settlements in occupied Arab territory.

The Egyptian President conferred this morning with King Hassan of Morocco—the first stop on Mr. Sadat's eight-nation tour before leaving Rabat at midday for Washington.

The Carter-Sadat talks will take place this weekend at the presidential retreat at Camp David, in Maryland's Catoctin Mountains. The two Presidents, their wives and various senior aides at times will be at the estate starting today and continuing until Sunday afternoon. No press briefings are planned there.

A news conference is scheduled at the National Press Club on Monday, and Mr. Sadat will have numerous meetings with members of Congress and U.S. officials before his departure on Wednesday.

On the eve of Mr. Sadat's arrival, Carter administration officials sought to avoid any comments that could be construed as taking sides. Nevertheless, White House Press Secretary Jody Powell acknowledged that there is a continuing U.S. disagreement with Israeli leaders about what they told President Carter concerning new Israeli settlements in occupied Arab territory.

In a series of actions, the Senate panel in effect voted to wipe out the section, 911 (Foreign Source Income) provision of the 1976 Tax Reform Act and substitute a measure proposed last year by Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn. The Ribicoff plan would replace the current income exclusion with special deductions.

Sen. Ribicoff's proposals apply only to income earned in 1979 and thereafter. Income earned last year and this year would be taxed under the foreign-income provisions that applied before the 1976 act was passed.

However, many obstacles will have to be overcome before the bill can become law. Since the measure is an amendment to a House-passed bill that simply would have delayed the effects of the 1976 act for a year, it not only must be adopted by the Senate but also must survive a House-Senate conference.

## In Bonn Shake-Up Schmidt Drops Leber, Shifts Apel to Defense

By John Vinocur

BONN, Feb. 3 (NYT)—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt extensively reorganized his Cabinet today, appointing new defense and finance ministers in an attempt to limit the political liability of a spying and eavesdropping scandal.

A government spokesman announced that Finance Minister Hans Apel would take over the post of Defense Minister Georg Leber, who submitted his resignation Wednesday after assuming personal responsibility for an accurately reporting on the extent of a series of bugging incidents. Hans Matthöfer, the minister of research and development, will replace Mr. Apel as finance minister.

Other changes in the leadership of the Housing, Economic Cooperation and Education Ministries made the shift, the largest involving key government personnel since Mr. Schmidt succeeded Willy Brandt in the wake of a spy scandal in May, 1974.

The remodeling of the 15-man Cabinet was widely regarded as an attempt by the Chancellor to restore his Social Democratic party's prestige in a year when it faces difficult parliamentary elections in four of West Germany's 11 states.

The new group of ministers, who will be sworn in Feb. 16, is generally younger and more to the left in tone, but it loses a woman whose appointment had represented a victory for German feminists.

Pressing Matters  
In the case of Mr. Apel, 45, the change involves a man who is regarded as a confident of the Chancellor, a highly skilled technocrat and one with enough political influence to be considered a possible successor to Mr. Schmidt. But Mr. Apel, who inherits a great number of pressing defense matters, including West Germany's stance on the neutron bomb and European force reductions, knows little about military matters and once said he would refuse the defense minister's job.

The reason, he explained in a book two years ago, was "because I have never in my life had the opportunity to come into this area."

"There is nothing," he said, "as dangerous as the type of politician who acts as if he knows everything."

A government spokesman said the statement did not characterize Mr. Apel's present attitudes, but his lack of experience was expected to force the Chancellor to play a more active role in day-to-day defense matters.

Practical Leftist  
Mr. Matthöfer, 52, is a trained economist who studied briefly at the University of Wisconsin and spent much of his career as an official of IG Metall, the large West German metalworkers union. He described himself in an interview last March as a "practical leftist," and his political views within the party have been close to its left wing.

But the characterization of himself as a leftist appeared mainly to be in a domestic political context and unlikely to affect West Germany's monetary policy. As minister of research and development, Mr. Matthöfer actively campaigned last year for West Germany to export its nuclear technology to Brazil, a post-

which was in office for more than 17 months only because the Communists agreed not to vote against it—collapsed 18 days ago when Communist secretary-general Enrico Berlinguer demanded an emergency government to face up to the nation's continuing inflation, unemployment and political violence.

Mr. Andreotti's new proposal, if accepted, would mean a political truce until the end of this year when an Italian president is to be elected.

During presidential elections, the government normally offers its resignation as a formality but

U.S. Lists 1,100 Deaths  
From Flu in 37 States  
ATLANTA, Feb. 3 (UPI)—The death toll from a monthlong epidemic of influenza rose above the 1,100 mark today with the National Center for Disease Control reporting outbreaks in 37 states and the District of Columbia.

The epidemics were being caused by the A-Victoria and A-Texas virus strains. The center's influenza surveillance network was investigating reports of outbreaks of the Russian influenza virus.

24 Rightists Jailed  
BRESCIA, Italy, Feb. 3 (UPI)—A court here yesterday convicted 24 rightists of political conspiracy and kidnapping.

Carlo Fumagalli, leader of a "Revolutionary Action Movement" that committed a number of bombings in the Brescia area of northern Italy in the early 1970s, drew the heaviest sentence, 20 years and 10 months in jail. Others were given sentences ranging from three months to 15 years and six months.

Party Office Raided  
NAPLES, Feb. 3 (Reuters)—A gang of masked men fired shots into a Communist party office here last night. One man was wounded. An unidentified telephone caller later claimed that the neo-Fascist New Order was responsible.

The caller said that the attack was in revenge for the deaths of three neo-Fascists in Rome last month.

Dutch Refuse to Allow  
Agee to Appeal Ouster  
THE HAGUE, Feb. 3 (Reuters)—The Dutch government yesterday refused opposition calls in parliament to allow former CIA agent Philip Agee to appeal the decision to expel him.

Mr. Agee, 43, author of the book "Inside the Company—a CIA Diary," came to the Netherlands in June after being expelled from Britain. The government has refused to renew his residence permit and has said that he must leave in the next few weeks.



Hans Apel

tion that brought him into conflict with the left. But the Cabinet changes did not end the spy and eavesdropping scandals.

A parliamentary committee is continuing to investigate how three East German spies infiltrated the Defense Ministry and copied more than 1,000 secret documents.

Andreotti Suggests a Cabinet To Serve Until End of the Year

ROME, Feb. 3 (UPI)—Italian Premier-designate Giulio Andreotti today proposed an 11-month government with a program backed by chairmen of parliamentary groups as a way of keeping the Communists at bay, political sources said.

Mr. Andreotti made his proposal at a meeting of his Christian Democratic party's 30-member directorate, at which there were sharp divisions on how to face the Communist demand for sharing power.

Which was in office for more than 17 months only because the Communists agreed not to vote against it—collapsed 18 days ago when Communist secretary-general Enrico Berlinguer demanded an emergency government to face up to the nation's continuing inflation, unemployment and political violence.

Mr. Andreotti's new proposal, if accepted, would mean a political truce until the end of this year when an Italian president is to be elected.

During presidential elections, the government normally offers its resignation as a formality but

U.S. Lists 1,100 Deaths From Flu in 37 States

ATLANTA, Feb. 3 (UPI)—The death toll from a monthlong epidemic of influenza rose above the 1,100 mark today with the National Center for Disease Control reporting outbreaks in 37 states and the District of Columbia.

The epidemics were being caused by the A-Victoria and A-Texas virus strains. The center's influenza surveillance network was investigating reports of outbreaks of the Russian influenza virus.

24 Rightists Jailed

BRESCIA, Italy, Feb. 3 (UPI)—A court here yesterday convicted 24 rightists of political conspiracy and kidnapping.

Carlo Fumagalli, leader of a "Revolutionary Action Movement" that committed a number of bombings in the Brescia area of northern Italy in the early 1970s, drew the heaviest sentence, 20 years and 10 months in jail. Others were given sentences ranging from three months to 15 years and six months.

Party Office Raided

NAPLES, Feb. 3 (Reuters)—A gang of masked men fired shots into a Communist party office here last night. One man was wounded. An unidentified telephone caller later claimed that the neo-Fascist New Order was responsible.

The caller said that the attack was in revenge for the deaths of three neo-Fascists in Rome last month.

Dutch Refuse to Allow Agee to Appeal Ouster

THE HAGUE, Feb. 3 (Reuters)—The Dutch government yesterday refused opposition calls in parliament to allow former CIA agent Philip Agee to appeal the decision to expel him.

Mr. Agee, 43, author of the book "Inside the Company—a CIA Diary," came to the Netherlands in June after being expelled from Britain. The government has refused to renew his residence permit and has said that he must leave in the next few weeks.

## Screen Test Shakes Legislators

Congressmen Complain That TV Shows Bad Points

By Mary Russell

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (WP)—Unprobable as it may seem, the House of Representatives is offering from an acute case of camera-shyness, and for good reason.

A 90-day television test film of House sessions shows that, because of the lighting in the chamber, bald heads like the sun, dimly recede in shadow and deep circles around the eyes of members, making what a report called the "recession effect."

Rep. Shirley Chisholm, D-N.Y., also objected that, because of the lighting, black members of the House tend to disappear from the screen altogether.

Furthermore, even the most personable members, such as Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., can hardly be heard on the radio set if they turn their back away from the microphone.

Members feared that cameras would catch them napping or, in the view of House leaders, otherwise distort the proceedings. Rep. O'Neill said, only half in jest, that the rebels would try to control the House the way that they controlled the National Football League—demanding breaks for commercials as well as prime starting hours.

The subcommittee found that the operators running the test cameras had trouble finding the member who was on his feet and would up photographing empty chairs.

## Party Refuses Role In Philippine Election

MANILA, Feb. 3 (UPI)—The opposition Liberal party announced today that it will not participate in the April 2 elections for an interim National Assembly under martial law and called the exercise an "expensive, useless farce."

Former Sen. Gerardo Roxas, party president, and Jovito Salonga, chairman of the party's steering committee, issued a statement announcing the decision. The move left only one major political group, a coalition supporting President Ferdinand Marcos, as a contender in the elections.



Christian Democratic party secretary Benigno Zaccagnini muffles a sneeze while Italian Premier-designate Giulio Andreotti listens to crisis proposals in Rome yesterday.



## Contributions Up

## Soviet Dissident Fund Is Reported as Healthy

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW, Feb. 3.—Friends and relatives of jailed dissident writer Alexander Ginzburg marked the first anniversary of his arrest yesterday with a report that the fund to aid political prisoners here that he once managed is healthy.

Last summer the guardians of

the "Solzhnitsyn fund" had said that it had been virtually crippled by official sanctions. Yesterday, however, Irina Ginzburg, wife of the human-rights activist, said "Things have gotten much better because so many more people are contributing."

The fund merged last fall with a similar aid operation founded by dissident physicist Andrei Sakharov to help children of political prisoners.

## Set Up in 1974

The original fund was set up in 1974 by exiled Soviet author Alexander Solzhenitsyn, partly from royalties he earned in the West for his book, *Gulag Archipelago*. Up to Mr. Ginzburg's arrest on Feb. 3 of last year, the fund reportedly dispensed about \$300,000 to more than 1,000 prisoners and their families.

The Sakharov children's fund also was established in 1974. The two were combined, according to Sergei Khodakov, who, with Mrs. Ginzburg, manages the fund now. Mr. Sakharov's wife, Yelena Bonner, is an adviser.

The new caretakers refused to say how much money the fund has for fear of an official crackdown. However, Mrs. Ginzburg said that the fund is as well off now as it was a year ago, and there has been no falloff in the amount of money disbursed.

## Contributions Up

In the last several months Soviet contributions to the fund have increased sharply. "They give anything from several rubles to several hundred rubles" and those contributions account for between 40 per cent and 50 per cent of the money collected, Mrs. Sakharov said. Mr. Solzhenitsyn contributes a significant part of the total.

"The very fact that we're able to gather and speak freely about life here is to a large degree because of Alexander Ginzburg and others like him," Gleb Yakunin, a Russian Orthodox priest and religious activist, told a group of about 40 dissidents and Western journalists assembled at the Ginzburg apartment.

Mr. Ginzburg, 41, was the first of three founding members of the so-called Helsinki group to be arrested here last winter in what was seen as a direct challenge to President Carter's human-rights stand. The Helsinki group was set up to monitor Soviet performance under human-rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki accord on European Security and Cooperation.

A week after Mr. Ginzburg's arrest, Yuri Orlov, 55, was arrested. Third Arrest

About a month later, computer specialist Anatoli Shcharansky was arrested. All three imprisoned men are still under investigation, the exact charges against them uncertain.

Mr. Carter and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance have reportedly intervened with high Soviet officials on behalf of the men. It is believed that they warned of serious negative reaction in the United States if the men are tried, a reaction which could endanger the prospects of any Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty and stifle any chances of more favorable Soviet-U.S. trade legislation.

The authorities have told Mr. Ginzburg's wife and his mother that he is being investigated on charges of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." The maximum penalty is 10 years in prison or a labor camp followed by five years of "internal" exile to a remote section of the country.

Mr. Ginzburg was previously convicted in 1969 for editing an underground poetry magazine. He served two years at hard labor for that. He was arrested again in early 1967 for his "anti-Soviet" book about the 1966 trial of satirists Andrei Sinyavsky and Yuli Daniel. He was sentenced in 1968 to five years in labor camp.

## Exit Visa Granted

MOSCOW, Feb. 3 (AP).—Mr. Sakharov said today that Soviet authorities have given his 21-year-old stepson, Alexei Simonov, permission to emigrate to Israel.

In November, Mr. Simonov was expelled from Moscow's Lenin Teacher Training Institute for alleged violations of discipline in an obligatory military training course. Mr. Sakharov said Mr. Simonov planned to pick up his exit visa Monday and leave for Israel as soon as possible.

## 3 Die in Rangoon Blast

RANGOON, Feb. 3 (UPI).—A bomb exploded on a passenger ferry in southern Burma yesterday, killing 31 policemen and injuring 37 persons, newspapers said today.



Jiri Hajek

## Carter Gets Criticism on Rights Stand

VIENNA, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—Former Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jiri Hajek, a senior spokesman for the Charter 77 dissident group, has criticized President Carter for his tough approach to human rights violations in Communist Eastern Europe.

Mr. Hajek said this week that demands by Western nations for quick reform in Eastern Europe would not help dissident groups. "It is more important to strengthen the whole process of détente in which respect for human rights has its own place," he said.

Mr. Hajek, 64, was foreign minister under Alexander Dubcek, whose eight-month reformist rule was toppled in August, 1968, by a Soviet-led invasion.

## Political Overtones

Mr. Hajek said that Mr. Carter's criticism would be effective "if such statements were accompanied by evidence which clearly showed that the policy of stressing human rights was not aimed by one side at its political opponents."

Western impatience with Communist countries could hinder their attitudes and risk a return to East-West hostility, he said. "If the cold war period returned, it would lead to a kind of McCarthyism in the West and a new form of Stalinism in the East," he declared. "In both cases, human rights would come off badly."

Meanwhile, Czechoslovak authorities have arrested playwright Václav Havel and two dissidents, sources said yesterday.

Mr. Havel, actor Pavel Landovsky and Jaroslav Kukul, a factory worker, can be held for at least 30 days without charges.

## Kicked From Ball

The three men were being questioned about allegations that they acted against public officials and obstructed police, the sources said.

They were detained last week and after police evicted them from the annual railroad workers' ball in Prague. Officials told them that they were unwelcome, and they were taken to police headquarters.

Mr. Havel, whose plays are banned in Czechoslovakia, was given a 14-month suspended sentence last October on charges of smuggling anti-state literature to the West. He spent four months in prison last year.

The playwright, 41, was one of the original signatories of Charter 77, a manifesto circulated last year that called for major improvement in human rights in Czechoslovakia.

## Carter Will Nominate New Envoy to Greece

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP).—President Carter said today that he will nominate Robert McCloskey as ambassador to Greece, replacing nominee William Schaefele who caused a furor in Greece because of his remarks he made at his confirmation hearing.

Mr. Schaefele, whose nomination was withdrawn after his hearing last year, told senators he considered Greek control of Mediterranean islands a few miles from Turkey an unusual arrangement. Mr. McCloskey was ambassador to Cyprus in 1973 and 1974. Since 1976, he has been ambassador to the Netherlands.

## 6. Somebody's birthday.

(Another good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.



MASKED PROTEST—Left-wing Istanbul university students, masked to prevent identification by rival groups, start protest against right-wing militancy.

## Riots Are Latest Episode

## More Trouble Seen in Tunisia Labor Conflict

By Paul Hofman

TUNIS, Feb. 3 (NYT).—A week after the gravest riots in Tunisia since it gained independence from France 22 years ago, many here say there may be more trouble.

At the moment, Tunis and the other cities where protests left many dead and injured are outwardly calm. An 8 p.m. to 4 a.m. curfew is still rigidly enforced—the few persons breaking it have been sentenced to six months in jail after summary trials.

According to official figures, 46 persons were killed in the disorders during the general strike last Thursday. Foreign witnesses said that the death toll was high, and may be even higher than authorities indicate, because the troops called to quell the violence lacked experience in riot control.

## East Germany Protests Delay Of Defector's Wife by U.K.

LONDON, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—East Germany has protested to Britain that authorities at London's Heathrow Airport prevented the departure Wednesday of an East German woman whose diplomat husband earlier this week defected to the West. British officials said today.

They explained, however, that immigration officers wanted to make sure that the woman, Maria Weiske, and her 7-year-old daughter were not being forced to leave by two East German officials who were with them at the airport.

Mr. Weiske and her daughter left London today on a direct flight to East Berlin. They were driven to the airport in an East German Embassy limousine.

Bernhardt Weiske, an East German Embassy aide, left secretly for Bonn Tuesday with travel documents provided by the West German.

British officials said that East German Ambassador Karl-Eduard Kern yesterday visited the Foreign Office to deliver a protest over the incident. The Foreign Office said that the airport officials had acted properly.

Noting that it was standard British policy not to allow people to be taken out of the country under duress, officials said the behavior of the two East Ger-

mans gave the impression that Mrs. Weiske was being forced to leave against her will.

But by the time immigration officers established that she was traveling freely, her plane for Prague had left, they explained.

The question of who will eventually take over from President Habib Bourguiba is considered a strong factor in the tensions that led to last week's violence.

Mr. Bourguiba is 74 and suffers from arteriosclerosis. He has been head of state and chief of the Neo-Destour party, a highly personal ruling system, since independence in 1956. As the end of his long rule seems near, many politicians are vying for influence.

Tunisia is one of the few developing countries where organized labor is strong and has some autonomy. The official union movement, the General Union of Tunisian Workers, has a membership of 650,000, and under pressure from young people in its rank and file, has lately been asserting its autonomy.

Foreign observers feel that last Thursday's outbreak was the latest and most dramatic episode, but probably not the last, in a long conflict between the government and the Neo-Destour party on one side and the unions on the other.

After a sharp rise in the cost of living last year and a bad cereal harvest, workers began pressing for higher wages and held strikes in private and public-sector enterprises. An open break between the government and the unions occurred early last month when the secretary-general of the labor movement, Habib Achour, resigned from the Neo-Destour central committee. The labor movement subsequently called the general strike as a warning to the government to show more understanding for workers' demands.

And the Café de la Paix

Three Paris Luxury Hotels Reportedly Bought by Arabs

PARIS, Feb. 3 (AP).—Three of the leading luxury hotels in the French capital and the Café de la Paix are being sold to Arab interests, reliable sources said today.

The Hotel Maurice, near the Louvre, the Prince de Galles, near the Avenue des Champs-Élysées, long a favored Arab stopping place, and the Grand Hôtel, with the adjoining Café de la Paix, opposite the Opéra, are being bought by the First Arabian Corp., through a Swiss-based subsidiary, the sources said.

The deal involved a "well in excess of \$60 million," Georges Mosse, vice-president

and managing director of the group under its present owner, the Italian Ciga chain, said today the buyer was "a private Swiss group" that wishes to remain anonymous. He denied the group had Arab connections.

But informed sources here confirmed that the buyer was FAC, a Saudi-Lebanese consortium reportedly including Kamal Adam, a close adviser of the Saudi royal family; Raseem Shaker, a former Lebanese foreign minister; Lucien Dabbash.

A similar Arab consortium owns the Dorchester Hotel in London.

Mr. Mosse said that the new owners had plans to develop "a small chain of hotels worldwide, featuring French cuisine, taste and hospitality" under his continued management.

Completion of the deal depends on approval by the French Ministry of Finance and Secretariat of State for Tourism, which Mr. Mosse said was expected "imminently."

Completion of the deal depends on approval by the French Ministry of Finance and Secretariat of State for Tourism, which Mr. Mosse said was expected "imminently."

Completion of the deal depends on approval by the French Ministry of Finance and Secretariat of State for Tourism, which Mr. Mosse said was expected "imminently."

Completion of the deal depends on approval by the French Ministry of Finance and Secretariat of State for Tourism, which Mr. Mosse said was expected "imminently."

Completion of the deal depends on approval by the French Ministry of Finance and Secretariat of State for Tourism, which Mr. Mosse said was expected "imminently."

Completion of the deal depends on approval by the French Ministry of Finance and Secretariat of State for Tourism, which Mr. Mosse said was expected "imminently."

## News Analysis

## Sadat Mission an Effort to Force U.S. Hand

By Christopher S. Wren

CAIRO, Feb. 3 (NYT).—The eight-day tour which President Anwar Sadat began on Thursday is the newest phase of what he has sometimes called his "electric shock" strategy for galvanizing peace negotiations between the Arabs and Israel. But this time, his primary target is the United States, and while the mission may lack the historical drama of his trip to Israel in November, it has taken on similar urgency.

For Mr. Sadat is carrying as part of his baggage a clear wish that the United States would be more assertive in bringing Israel around to what Egypt contends is a generous peace offer based on lines suggested by the United States. Egyptian officials contend that Mr. Sadat has accepted virtually every U.S. proposal, even tacitly endorsing the language on Palestinian self-determination that President Carter used when he visited Aswan last month, but he has waited in vain for a comparable concession from Israel.

Now Mr. Sadat has decided to invest his personal prestige and argue his case personally before Mr. Carter, Congress and the U.S. public. Those supports he courted by making his celebrated journey to Jerusalem. Egyptians note that he is only taking a cue from the Israelis, who frequently send top leaders on public relations tours of the United States.

Mr. Sadat is, of course, making a broader sweep to rally support for Egypt and accordingly put pressure on Israel. His itinerary includes Morocco, Britain, France, West Germany, Austria, Italy, and Romania, but the Egyptians have made no secret that Washington is the most important stop.

## World Watch

The Arab world is watching the visit to see whether Mr. Sadat had unreasonable hopes that the United States might step back from its traditional patronage of Israel and take some chances for Egypt, too. And while Mr. Sadat's decision to use personal summery to force the Carter administration's hand seems an inevitable gambit in view of the lack of progress in the Middle East, it can be employed effectively only once. There just aren't any more rabbits to pull out of the hat after this one," a Western diplomat said.

It has been argued that Mr. Sadat had no other choice but to make a new dramatic gesture once his initiative failed in a succession of stalemates. The Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat, is closer to being solved and the Israeli settlements in Sinai have revived old Egyptian sensitivities. Of the machinery created to keep the dialogue going, the political committee was left in shambles by the Egyptian walkout and the military committee, which met for only two days this week, seems to be in a similar time.

Sadat Discouraged

It is not surprising that acquaintances of Mr. Sadat described him recently as deeply discouraged. When he left on Thursday for Morocco on the first stage of his summit odyssey, Mr. Sadat said only: "I hope this trip will add some momentum to the peace process."

Some well-placed Egyptians have complained that Mr. Sadat's "secret mission" to Israel has proved counterproductive without active U.S. support. "Sadat took a big risk and absolutely nothing came of it," one Egyptian diplomat said. "Sadat handed the Israelis everything, even recognition, and got nothing in return. The question now comes up again: What is the role of the Americans?"

This does not take into account

the favorable public opinion that Mr. Sadat won for the Arab cause. But the Egyptian leader has begun suggesting that it is time for the United States to emerge from its supporting role as intermediary and begin nudging Israel into a peace settlement.

After meeting a U.S. religious delegation several days ago, Sadat said that "some of people are criticizing the U.S. position because they think with a clear U.S. position of differences can be resolved. They are right, but this does not mean that my people do appreciate the American efforts."

Egyptians Seek Support

SOME JEWISH LEADERS IN U.S. PHASE Decline to Meet With Sadat

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (NYT).—A group of leaders of major U.S. Jewish organizations have declined to "seek an invitation" to meet Egypt's President Anwar Sadat during his visit but a number of prominent U.S. Jews, including several businessmen, are to meet with him here on Monday.

A statement Thursday by Rabbi Alexander Schindler, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, used the phrase "seek an invitation" but it was known that Mr. Sadat's desire to meet with them had been conveyed to the group earlier this week.

Mr. Sadat's desire to meet with U.S. Jewish leaders is the centerpiece, thus far, of an apparent Egyptian campaign aimed at increasing U.S. Jewish opinion by increased exposure to the Egyptian point of view.

It was believed that the invitation was relayed by Philip Klutznick, a Chicago lawyer who is a former member of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations, and chairman of the governing board of the World Jewish Congress.

Mr. Klutznick would say only that Egyptian ambassador Ashraf Ghorbal, an old friend, "asked me to meet with him [Mr. Sadat]."

Two others who will meet with the Egyptian President said that Mr. Klutznick had been the intermediary. "All I know is that [Mr. Sadat] wanted to meet with some American Jews," said Edgar Bronfman of Seagram's distillers. Another who will be there is Robert Nathan, an economist specializing in economic development.

Others who have been invited include Morris Levinson, a New York City executive and president of the American Committee for the Weizmann Institute, Arthur Kravitz of United Artists and Guido Gilman of Harvard University.

Growing Awareness

These decisions to meet the Egyptian President and to boycott any meeting were made amid growing awareness of the Egyptian campaign to influence U.S. Jewish opinion. It is a

campaign that has produced some unlikely success. If not its intended result of inducing U.S. Jews to be more critical of Israeli policy.

One of the more widely unlikely was the scene in a reform synagogue in New York City last Friday, when Ambassador Chorbak spoke to an intent congregation which applauded him when he finished and asked for his autograph as they shook hands at the door.

Newspaper photographs this week displayed another: a group of U.S. citizens, mostly Jews, led by an Orthodox rabbi from Connecticut, beaming for the cameras as they clustered around the Egyptian President. In less than two weeks, about a dozen prominent U.S. rabbis and Jewish leaders will leave for Cairo to open a Jewish-Muslim dialogue with religious figures there.

## Israel Silent

The official Israeli view is to pay no attention to the Egyptian efforts, not even to comment on them. And it is clear that the Israelis feel secure about U.S. Jewish support, and do not be-

lieve that they can be won by such a campaign.

Jews have been free to go to Egypt, unlike many countries, for many years, also true that Mr. Ghorbal, others from the embassy, appeared before Jewish groups before the recent official rejection of tensions with Israel.

But the Egyptian effort at prodding with the U.S. Jewish community has intensified Mr. Sadat's trip to Israel in November—and it has at faintly acknowledged fears at some U.S. Jews, if not Israelis.

Sadat Starts Visit to U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

new settlements in occupied territory. "No government representative ever promised the U.S. States there would not be settlements," he was quoted saying by the radio.

Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan denied in Tel Aviv Wednesday that he had promised Mr. Carter in September Israel would refrain from establishing new settlements or West Bank of the Jordan. Mr. Dayan said the commitment extended only to the "run-of-the-mill" of 1977.

Mr. Powell said yesterday a check of the Carter-Vice President said at the press conference on Monday. Mr. C said that it was "my understanding that no new settlements are authorized," and that increase of settlers would be expansion of existing settlements.

Although this is a question continuing interest," Mr. C said, he added that he did want to pursue it in a briefing.

Mr. Sadat's party include wife, Jehan, their son, 21, and two daughters, Not and Jehan, 17. Officials a partying him include Minister Mohammed El Kamel and parliamentary El Sayed Marei.

Mr. Sadat and King I discussed the Middle East situation in general and the "line" Arab nations which some have been holding since the Arab summit meeting neighboring Algeria.

Rejectionist Warning

ALGIERS, Feb. 3.—The summit meeting of nations posing Egypt's Middle East moves warned today that that failed to satisfy the demands would only be a "delay."

In what appeared to be a threat, Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelkader Bouffera said yesterday that a Soviet arms in the 1977 Kippur war and in the 4 civil war of 1978.

Mr. Bouffera read the text at the end of a three-day session on the scene of the conference, which I attended by Algeria, Syria, Southern Yemen and the Line Liberation Organization.

Mouamer Qadhafi, the leader, joined the other leaders here today for a day of talks. Cor-

Officials refused to expel Col. Qadhafi failed to a three for the opening ceremony, but he was earlier to have had a summit

Austria Seizes Drugs

GRAZ, Austria, Feb. 3 (AP).—Five persons were arrested as suspected drug dealers and a truck carrying two tons of hashish was seized, police said today.

Moamer Qadhafi, Libyan President, is interviewed on arrival in Algiers for

At right is Algerian President Houari Boumedienne.

Moamer Qadhafi, Libyan President, is interviewed on arrival in Algiers for

At right is Algerian President Houari Boumedienne.



## Indictment of 2 Ex-Congressmen Is Seen Likely After Park Inquiry

By William Chapman

SEOUL, Feb. 3 (UPI)—The Justice Department's questioning of two ex-Congressmen today is likely to result in the indictment of two former members of the House of Representatives, U.S. officials said today.

The officials identified them as Otto Passman, Louisiana Democrat, and William Minshall, an Ohio Republican.

Mr. Park's detailed testimony also produced evidence involving two other former representatives, Gov. Edwin Edwards of Louisiana and Cornelius Gallagher of New Jersey, both Democrats.

However, Gov. Edwards and Mr. Gallagher are not likely to be indicted because of the federal statute of limitations, the officials said.

Both left Congress in 1972.

Evidence on more than a score of other present and former congressmen did not amount to criminal violations but their names and Mr. Park's testimony about them will be furnished to the House and Senate Ethics Committees.

There was no evidence, the officials also said, against several dozen other present and former members about whom Mr. Park was questioned here.

House Ethics Committee investigators said today they would begin unrestricted questioning of Mr. Park in Washington on Feb. 21, the Associated Press reported.

Major Breakthrough

Today's tentative assessment of Mr. Park's testimony was provided by the U.S. officials who seemed eager to dispel the presumption that large numbers of present and former members were criminally involved in the Korean businessman's influence-buying scheme.

Mr. Park's 17 days of questioning ended here Wednesday and Justice Department investigators left for Washington today, carrying several large valises crammed with documents and more than 2,000 pages of Mr. Park's testimony.

At a news conference at Seoul's Kimpoo Airport, the Justice Department official who concluded the questioning, Paul Mitchell, said the "scandalous" with Mr. Park amounted to a "major breakthrough" in the Capitol Hill lobbying case.

Mr. Park was questioned under a joint U.S.-South Korean prosecution agreement negotiated over several months.

Mr. Park, 42, also has agreed to testify at any trials that grow out of the case. He has been indicted on 36 counts of conspiracy, bribery, mail fraud, and other charges, but was granted immunity from criminal prosecution in exchange for his testimony.

Washington, D.C., Votes to Shun Anti-ERA States

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (UPI)—The District of Columbia government has banned payment of expenses for any of its employees attending conventions in states that have not ratified the Equal Rights Amendment.

Mayor Walter P. Reuther signed the legislation, which was sponsored by Councilman Marion Barry of the city's eight-man, four-woman council. It was believed to be the first such action taken by a major U.S. city.

A spokesman for ERA America, a coalition of 180 organizations supporting the amendment, praised the city for moving "spontaneously rather than under pressure from pro-ERA groups."

The National Organization for Women two years ago urged sympathetic organizations not to hold conventions in states that have not ratified the ERA.

Chicago is reported to have lost a convention business because of the city's rejection of the amendment, and Miami Beach and New Orleans also have reported the loss of conventions because of state legislators' opposition to the ERA.

Thirty-five states have approved the amendment, three states have rejected it. Three states have voted to rescind their approval, but the legality of rescission is questioned.

James Shepley, Time President, said "It is vitally important that the greater Washington area continue to have the services of two strong newspapers."

If both boards of directors approve the sale, as expected, Washington's two newspapers would be affiliated with major news magazines. The Washington Post Co. owns Newsweek.

Post's Statement

Katharine Graham, chairman of the Washington Post Co. and publisher of The Washington Post, which has a daily circulation of 555,000, welcomed Time's purchase of the newspaper.

She said: "We have the great resources of Time will add further to the great strengths the Post already enjoys."

Denmark Denies White-Seal Kill

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Danish government today rejected international accusations of mass killing of the white-seal seal on Greenland.

Minister for Greenland Affairs Joergens Peter Hansen said that that type of seal does not breed or live on the Arctic island. He said that the recent recommendation by the European Parliament in Strasbourg to end the seal killing in Greenland was "founded on absurdities and misunderstandings."

Mr. Hansen conceded that other types of mature seal, including the ringed and harp, were killed on Greenland. But he insisted that this was necessary because 20 per cent of Greenland's population depends on seal hunting for its survival. He added that the killing had been controlled by quota since 1971.

Spanish King Ends Visit

MADRID, Feb. 3 (Reuters)—King Juan Carlos returned here today after a four-day state visit to Austria which was said to re-establish close ties between Vienna and Madrid. A communiqué said that a joint committee would be set up to improve cooperation and trade.

Conservatives Win Vaduz Vote

VADUZ, Liechtenstein, Feb. 3 (Reuters)—The conservative Fatherland Union party today became the senior partner in the coalition government that rules this tiny Alpine principality, gaining eight seats in elections to the 15-man parliament.

The Progressive Citizens' party had held a one-seat majority in the previous assembly, elected four years ago.

Deputy Coalition leader Hans Brunhart of the Fatherland Union now becomes Premier of the 160-square-kilometer state of about 21,000 persons.

Canadian Police Say Liberal MP Sold Influence

OTTAWA, Feb. 3 (Reuters)—Corruption charges have been brought against David Rooney, a member of Parliament from the ruling Liberal party, police said yesterday.

A police spokesman said that the alleged offenses involved "influence-peddling." If convicted, Mr. Rooney could receive up to 14 years in jail.

The charges follow an investigation initiated by the speaker of the House of Commons, James Jerome.

The case is the second blow in a week to Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's Liberal party. On Monday Solicitor-General Francis Fox resigned from the cabinet saying that he had forged a signature to help a former minister to obtain a contract.

He was replaced yesterday by Jean-Jacques Blais, a former postmaster general.

Carter Moves In Coal Strike

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Carter administration stepped into the 60-day-old nationwide coal strike today, asking United Mine Workers president Arnold Miller to postpone a scheduled meeting of his union's bargaining council with contract talks at a critical point. Mr. Miller rescheduled the session for Tuesday.

He had planned to brief the council today on the status of the negotiations. But Labor Secretary Ray Marshall, acting on President Carter's behalf, telephoned him to ask for a delay in an effort to give union and industry bargainers more time to reach a contract agreement.

Mr. Miller at first said that the meeting would be postponed until tomorrow, but the union announced later that the session would not be held until Tuesday.

U.S. Backs Drafty Neutrals for Belgrade Parley

BELGRADE, Feb. 3 (UPI)—The United States yesterday issued a draft proposal by Secretary of State Alexander Haig for the final part of the Belgrade conference between the Helsinki agreement, but there was still no official reaction to the text from Soviet Union.

Our preliminary view is that a proposal is a positive contribution to our work," U.S. Ambassador Myron Hoffmann said.

He added that the United States could accept the 16-page proposal as a basis for negotiations the 35-nation meeting.

Neutron Ban Asked

BELGRADE, Feb. 3 (AP)—Germany called today for a ban on the manufacture of nuclear weapons and warheads. The proposal was made to a group of the conference at a meeting of the Helsinki group on security and cooperation in Europe.

Peace Prize Candidates

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Soviet groups monitoring implementation of the Helsinki accords are being nominated for the 1978 Nobel Peace Prize, a group said yesterday.

Group said yesterday that U.S. congressional members and U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe had a statement saying that the Helsinki accords would suggest that the 45-nation Helsinki watch groups awarded the peace prize.

Counterfeit in Bavaria

MUNICH, Feb. 3 (Reuters)—Bavarian police have seized 3 million counterfeit Swedish kronor with a face value of \$772,000 and detained two Yugoslavs and a West German on suspicion of dealing with the forged money, police said today.

Cosmonaut Grechko Sets Space Record

MOSCOW, Feb. 3 (AP)—Soviet cosmonaut Georgi Grechko, a civilian engineer on his second space flight, broke the world record for total time in space yesterday, passing the mark of 84 days, 1 hour and 15 minutes set by three U.S. Skylab astronauts in 1974.

Mr. Grechko, 46, and Lt. Col. Yuri Romanenko orbited toward their 55th day in space today on the Soyuz-26 mission. This, combined with the 29 days, 13 hours and 20 minutes Mr. Grechko spent in space on the 1975 Soyuz-17 flight, set the record.

Increase of Customs Exemption To \$250 Is Urged to Congress

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (UPI)—The American Automobile Association today urged Congress to increase from \$100 to \$250 the personal exemption level on goods being brought into the country by U.S. travelers.

Charles Andrews, manager of AAA's worldwide travel division, testified before a Senate Finance subcommittee today, testifying before a Senate Finance subcommittee on revisions to the Customs Procedures Reform Act.

Mr. Andrews said that passengers' goods valued at more than \$100 but less than \$900 should be taxed at a straight 10-per-cent rate. He said the AAA requests referred only to non-commercial goods being brought into the country by U.S. travelers.

The official exemption for the present \$100 exemption was set in 1961 as "insufficient" for today's travelers.

Citing the "time-consuming chore" of listing each item of merchandise above the exemption level, Mr. Andrews said a \$250 exemption would be "much more reasonable and realistic."



NO, HE'S NOT HIBERNATING—While more than a few Denver residents are off on southern vacations, this Zoo resident finds temperatures just right for outdoor nap.

## On Offshore Development

### House Backs Revamping of U.S. Oil Leasing

By Steven Ratner

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (UPI)—The House yesterday passed a bill by a vote of 281 to 91 that would revamp the way in which federal offshore oil and natural gas reserves are developed.

However, during the last three days, the measure was considerably weakened under pressure from Republicans and oil

state Democrats who charged that the measure would drastically slow development of needed domestic energy supplies.

Liberal backers of the measure acquiesced to the changes partly in the hope that some of the cuts would be reversed in the conference with the Senate, which passed a much stronger version.

However, at least one provision

—federal exploratory drilling—will not return, according to Rep. Gerry Studds, D-Mass. In 1976, a House-Senate conference restored a similar provision and the House then rejected the measure.

Although the Outer Continental Shelf legislation has not attracted much public attention, the debate on it in Congress has been extremely emotional.

Largely as a result of the pending legislation, a Boston federal court earlier this week forced cancellation of the first sale of tracts in the Georges Bank, off Cape Cod.

"The bill will insure safe OCS [outer continental shelf] development by providing for increased environmental and worker-safety controls," said Rep. John Murphy, D-N.Y. "In addition, it will enhance competition by providing for new bidding systems which will facilitate the entry of smaller energy companies."

At present, energy experts believe that the greatest source for increased domestic reserves of oil and natural gas lies in offshore waters under control of the federal government. Substantial offshore reserves have already been developed, almost exclusively in the Gulf of Mexico.

Federal Royalty

The federal government now sells these leases to oil companies under a bidding system and also receives a 16 2/3 per cent royalty if production occurs. Critics charge that this favors the large companies at the expense of smaller ones.

Environmentalists contend that development of the reserves is often haphazard and does not include adequate ecological protection. Coastal states affected by the development want a greater say in planning and more aid to compensate for the economic impact.

Interest in the Outer Continental Shelf is also increased by plans to extend exploration into the Atlantic Ocean where providing oil and gas deposits are thought to exist, in addition to the sale of Georges Bank tracts. That sale is expected to go forward after consideration of the legislation is completed.

The bill provides for a five-year plan of leases sales by the secretary of Interior. Close consultation with the affected states would be required, as would be submission of the plan to the President and to Congress after its completion. An environmental study of the areas would be required.

U.K. Fishermen Selling Mackerel To Soviet Ships

LONDON, Feb. 3 (Reuters)—British fishermen are selling mackerel to Soviet factory ships at sea in the English Channel, officials said yesterday.

About 40,000 tons, or half the mackerel catch, has been sold in this way since September, the Agriculture and Fisheries Ministry said.

Industry sources put the earnings at about \$2 million (\$4 million). They said it would be difficult to find alternative profitable markets for the fish.

Soviet rights to fish in European Economic Community waters expire in September, depriving the Russians of British mackerel, a Soviet favorite.

The nine factory ships trading with British vessels off the coast include three German and Bulgarian ships.

Conservatives Win Vaduz Vote

VADUZ, Liechtenstein, Feb. 3 (Reuters)—The conservative Fatherland Union party today became the senior partner in the coalition government that rules this tiny Alpine principality, gaining eight seats in elections to the 15-man parliament.

The Progressive Citizens' party had held a one-seat majority in the previous assembly, elected four years ago.

Deputy Coalition leader Hans Brunhart of the Fatherland Union now becomes Premier of the 160-square-kilometer state of about 21,000 persons.

Canadian Police Say Liberal MP Sold Influence

OTTAWA, Feb. 3 (Reuters)—Corruption charges have been brought against David Rooney, a member of Parliament from the ruling Liberal party, police said yesterday.

A police spokesman said that the alleged offenses involved "influence-peddling." If convicted, Mr. Rooney could receive up to 14 years in jail.

The charges follow an investigation initiated by the speaker of the House of Commons, James Jerome.

The case is the second blow in a week to Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's Liberal party. On Monday Solicitor-General Francis Fox resigned from the cabinet saying that he had forged a signature to help a former minister to obtain a contract.

He was replaced yesterday by Jean-Jacques Blais, a former postmaster general.

Carter Moves In Coal Strike

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Carter administration stepped into the 60-day-old nationwide coal strike today, asking United Mine Workers president Arnold Miller to postpone a scheduled meeting of his union's bargaining council with contract talks at a critical point. Mr. Miller rescheduled the session for Tuesday.

He had planned to brief the council today on the status of the negotiations. But Labor Secretary Ray Marshall, acting on President Carter's behalf, telephoned him to ask for a delay in an effort to give union and industry bargainers more time to reach a contract agreement.

Mr. Miller at first said that the meeting would be postponed until tomorrow, but the union announced later that the session would not be held until Tuesday.

U.S. Backs Drafty Neutrals for Belgrade Parley

BELGRADE, Feb. 3 (UPI)—The United States yesterday issued a draft proposal by Secretary of State Alexander Haig for the final part of the Belgrade conference between the Helsinki agreement, but there was still no official reaction to the text from Soviet Union.

Our preliminary view is that a proposal is a positive contribution to our work," U.S. Ambassador Myron Hoffmann said.

He added that the United States could accept the 16-page proposal as a basis for negotiations the 35-nation meeting.

Neutron Ban Asked

BELGRADE, Feb. 3 (AP)—Germany called today for a ban on the manufacture of nuclear weapons and warheads. The proposal was made to a group of the conference at a meeting of the Helsinki group on security and cooperation in Europe.

Peace Prize Candidates

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Soviet groups monitoring implementation of the Helsinki accords are being nominated for the 1978 Nobel Peace Prize, a group said yesterday.

Group said yesterday that U.S. congressional members and U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe had a statement saying that the Helsinki accords would suggest that the 45-nation Helsinki watch groups awarded the peace prize.

Counterfeit in Bavaria

MUNICH, Feb. 3 (Reuters)—Bavarian police have seized 3 million counterfeit Swedish kronor with a face value of \$772,000 and detained two Yugoslavs and a West German on suspicion of dealing with the forged money, police said today.

Cosmonaut Grechko Sets Space Record

MOSCOW, Feb. 3 (AP)—Soviet cosmonaut Georgi Grechko, a civilian engineer on his second space flight, broke the world record for total time in space yesterday, passing the mark of 84 days, 1 hour and 15 minutes set by three U.S. Skylab astronauts in 1974.

Mr. Grechko, 46, and Lt. Col. Yuri Romanenko orbited toward their 55th day in space today on the Soyuz-26 mission. This, combined with the 29 days, 13 hours and 20 minutes Mr. Grechko spent in space on the 1975 Soyuz-17 flight, set the record.

Increase of Customs Exemption To \$250 Is Urged to Congress

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (UPI)—The American Automobile Association today urged Congress to increase from \$100 to \$250 the personal exemption level on goods being brought into the country by U.S. travelers.

Charles Andrews, manager of AAA's worldwide travel division, testified before a Senate Finance subcommittee today, testifying before a Senate Finance subcommittee on revisions to the Customs Procedures Reform Act.

Mr. Andrews said that passengers' goods valued at more than \$100 but less than \$900 should be taxed at a straight 10-per-cent rate. He said the AAA requests referred only to non-commercial goods being brought into the country by U.S. travelers.

The official exemption for the present \$100 exemption was set in 1961 as "insufficient" for today's travelers.

Citing the "time-consuming chore" of listing each item of merchandise above the exemption level, Mr. Andrews said a \$250 exemption would be "much more reasonable and realistic."

## Business Paralyzed

### 15 Killed as Nicaragua Rebels Attack During General Strike

MANAGUA, Feb. 3 (UPI)—Leftist Sandinista guerrillas launched their first major attacks of an 11-day general strike last night. At least six national guardsmen, one civilian and eight guerrillas were killed in two provincial cities.

An official spokesman said that the Sandinistas attacked national guard posts in Granada, 50 kilometers north of the Costa Rican border.

In Granada, about 25 guerrillas, wearing the Sandinistas' red kerchiefs, stole a bus used by a baseball team, drove to the city center and fired submachine guns into the outpost, killing three guardsmen and wounding at least three. One civilian was reported killed, the spokesman said.

The guerrillas tried to set fire to the Granada post office and communications building. They shot out the tires of firetrucks, officials said, and put up a banner in the main square that read, "This square was taken by the Sandinista front on Feb. 2, 1978."

Guard Reinforced

Few details of the Rivas attack were disclosed, but the spokesman said that 40 or 50 guerrillas were involved in the operation, in which three soldiers were killed and six wounded. The Sandinistas fled across the Costa Rican border, he said. An estimated 15 guerrillas were wounded in both the attacks.

National Guard reinforcements were sent to both towns.

These were the first major Sandinista attacks during the general strike aimed at toppling President Anastasio Somoza. Street battles between demonstrators and troops have been reported in at least five cities. A business association reported that 80 per cent of the nation's businesses had been shut by the strike.

Gen. Somoza, whose family has ruled Nicaragua for more than 40 years, accused the strike leaders of collaborating with the leftist Sandinista guerrillas, and vowed to retain power for "a lifetime."

Last October, the Sandinistas joined the nation by attacking national guard outposts throughout the country, killing 50 persons. The guerrillas are named after Augusto Cesar Sandino, the rebel general who resisted a U.S. Marine Corps occupation in the 1920s.

The strike was called to protest alleged irregularities in the government's investigation of the Jan. 10 assassination of publisher Pedro Chamorro, one of Gen. Somoza's most outspoken opponents.

Protest in Panama

PANAMA CITY, Feb. 3 (AP)—Nicaraguan students occupying the United Nations building in Panama said yesterday that they would stay another day.

About 75 young persons gathered in front of the two-story structure for the second night since the occupation by about 10 students began on Wednesday afternoon. The crowd chanted

Canadian Police Say Liberal MP Sold Influence

OTTAWA, Feb. 3 (Reuters)—Corruption charges have been brought against David Rooney, a member of Parliament from the ruling Liberal party, police said yesterday.

A police spokesman said that the alleged offenses involved "influence-peddling." If convicted, Mr. Rooney could receive up to 14 years in jail.

The charges follow an investigation initiated by the speaker of the House of Commons, James Jerome.

The case is the second blow in a week to Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's Liberal party. On Monday Solicitor-General Francis Fox resigned from the cabinet saying that he had forged a signature to help a former minister to obtain a contract.

He was replaced yesterday by Jean-Jacques Blais, a former postmaster general.

Carter Moves In Coal Strike

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Carter administration stepped into the 60-day-old nationwide coal strike today, asking United Mine Workers president Arnold Miller to postpone a scheduled meeting of his union's bargaining council with contract talks at a critical point. Mr. Miller rescheduled the session for Tuesday.

He had planned to brief the council today on the status of the negotiations. But Labor Secretary Ray Marshall, acting on President Carter's behalf, telephoned him to ask for a delay in an effort to give union and industry bargainers more time to reach a contract agreement.

Mr. Miller at first said that the meeting would be postponed until tomorrow, but the union announced later that the session would not be held until Tuesday.

U.S. Backs Drafty Neutrals for Belgrade Parley

BELGRADE, Feb. 3 (UPI)—The United States yesterday issued a draft proposal by Secretary of State Alexander Haig for the final part of the Belgrade conference between the Helsinki agreement, but there was still no official reaction to the text from Soviet Union.

Our preliminary view is that a proposal is a positive contribution to our work," U.S. Ambassador Myron Hoffmann said.

He added that the United States could accept the 16-page proposal as a basis for negotiations the 35-nation meeting.

Neutron Ban Asked

BELGRADE, Feb. 3 (AP)—Germany called today for a ban on the manufacture of nuclear weapons and warheads. The proposal was made to a group of the conference at a meeting of the Helsinki group on security and cooperation in Europe.

Peace Prize Candidates

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Soviet groups monitoring implementation of the Helsinki accords are being nominated for the 1978 Nobel Peace Prize, a group said yesterday.

Group said yesterday that U.S. congressional members and U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe had a statement saying that the Helsinki accords would suggest that the 45-nation Helsinki watch groups awarded the peace prize.

Counterfeit in Bavaria

MUNICH, Feb. 3 (Reuters)—Bavarian police have seized 3 million counterfeit Swedish kronor with a face value of \$772,000 and detained two Yugoslavs and a West German on suspicion of dealing with the forged money, police said today.

Cosmonaut Grechko Sets Space Record

MOSCOW, Feb. 3 (AP)—Soviet cosmonaut Georgi Grechko, a civilian engineer on his second space flight, broke the world record for total time in space yesterday, passing the mark of 84 days, 1 hour and 15 minutes set by three U.S. Skylab astronauts in 1974.

Mr. Grechko, 46, and Lt. Col. Yuri Romanenko orbited toward their 55th day in space today on the Soyuz-26 mission. This, combined with the 29 days, 13 hours and 20 minutes Mr. Grechko spent in space on the 1975 Soyuz-17 flight, set the record.

Increase of Customs Exemption To \$250 Is Urged to Congress

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (UPI)—The American Automobile Association today urged Congress to increase from \$100 to \$250 the personal exemption level on goods being brought into the country by U.S. travelers.

Charles Andrews, manager of AAA's worldwide travel division, testified before a Senate Finance subcommittee today, testifying before a Senate Finance subcommittee on revisions to the Customs Procedures Reform Act.

Mr. Andrews said that passengers' goods valued at more than \$100 but less than \$900 should be taxed at a straight 10-per-cent rate. He said the AAA requests referred only to non-commercial goods being brought into the country by U.S. travelers.

The official exemption for the present \$100 exemption was set in 1961 as "insufficient" for today's travelers.

Citing the "time-consuming chore" of listing each item of merchandise above the exemption level, Mr. Andrews said a \$250 exemption would be "much more reasonable and realistic."

## Rail Sufferers Get Reward In Free Ride

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Bay Area Rapid Transit system gave free rides to all yesterday to reward passengers for enduring weeks of breakdowns and packed cars.

"It's just like stealing," said a passenger as he sprinted to a train. The free rides—worth an estimated \$100,000 in uncollected fares—were authorized after the end of a 69-day bus strike that overloaded BART rail routes. Some riders cheered the gift as a great idea, but others found it a superficial attempt to cover serious problems.

"The whole thing is questionable," said John Tryon, an accountant. "I just hope the trains run well—they might pick up some riders." Another rider said, "It's just a Band-Aid."

The \$1



## Keeping Cool on Ethiopia

A thousand Soviet advisers, 2,000 Cubans, and hundreds of planes and ships full of military equipment have descended on Ethiopia in recent months. Washington is distressed. President Carter has warned Moscow that its growing military involvement jeopardizes U.S.-Soviet cooperation on other issues. Many worry that if the Soviet Union makes a client of the Marxist-Leninist Ethiopian government of Col. Mengistu, it will acquire a base for subversion in Africa and for interference with the crucial Red Sea oil routes. Many worry even more about the growing willingness—and capacity—of the Soviet Union to project its military power far from home. These are legitimate concerns. But there can be no reasonable discussion of counter-measures without some perspective about the situation.

\*\*\*

The old Ethiopian empire has been torn apart by political upheaval and ethnic separatism. Col. Mengistu has responded to the disintegration with mass mobilizations, summary executions and the bid for Soviet and Cuban help against a Somali invasion of the Ogaden region. Without approving the colonel's style or rule or choice of friends, Americans should recognize that any support for the invading Somalis or the secessionist Eritreans would be resented not only in Ethiopia but in most of Africa where territorial integrity is prized above all.

That still leaves the question of the Soviet danger. At this point, it seems remote. The example of Col. Mengistu's intrigue-ridden regime is not likely to have much appeal to colonels-in-waiting in neighboring states. As for shipping, the bulk of oil from the Gulf flows nowhere near the Eritrean coast, Ethiopia's only coastline. If Moscow wanted to replace the relatively modest port facilities it once enjoyed at Berbera, a more likely place would be at Aden, on the Indian Ocean. South Yemen is also a supporter of many Soviet positions and a recipient of Soviet arms.

The new Soviet connection must also be seen against Ethiopia's remarkable past suc-

cess in protecting its independence by balancing off the ambitions of would-be colonial powers. Its special prestige in Africa rests on this record. If the threat of disintegration were overcome, any Ethiopian government might move to reduce dependence on Moscow. Col. Mengistu already faces domestic opposition to his reliance on foreigners.

In any case, the Soviet involvement in the Horn of Africa has been notable so far for its ineptitude. After over-arming Somalia, whose designs on Ethiopian-held territory were no secret, Moscow was unable to prevent the Somalis from using Soviet equipment against the new Soviet ally in Ethiopia. For then helping Ethiopia resist the attack the Russians were expelled from Somalia. In Ethiopia, meanwhile, the Russians acquired some responsibility for an unpromising military situation in a most unstable political scene. To turn all this to offensive advantage would be quite a trick.

\*\*\*

It is worrisome that the Russians are again advertising a readiness and capability to intervene in Africa, repeating the pattern of Angola. They thus aggravate big-power rivalries on that continent and only stimulate the United States to even greater support for Iran and Saudi Arabia, which are acquiring arms at a disturbing pace.

Since military countermeasures now seem neither feasible, nor effective, Washington ought to look to the advantages of avoiding direct involvement in the horn. Somalia's requests for arms should be resisted—at least until it agrees to negotiate over Ogaden. Mediation is something the United States can offer to both sides in the conflict, whereas the Russians can offer it to neither. But that is not to say that the United States ought to hide its distress with the Russians. They have shown in the Middle East, and again in Africa, that they are clumsy and dangerous custodians of their new military capabilities. They can be held accountable for the bloodshed before the world.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## U.S. Energy: A Possible Solution

For several months now, the Carter energy bill has been caught fast in the tangled politics of natural-gas pricing. Nothing will move forward, it appears, until there's an agreement on gas prices—and progress toward an agreement is both slow and highly uncertain. Recently, we discussed the rising possibility that Congress will fail altogether to pass the energy bill. Today we shall sketch out some of the reasons for the impasse over gas pricing—and argue, once again, that there's plenty of room for a decent compromise.

\*\*\*

The split among the Senate conferees—originally 9 votes to 9 but now, because of the death of Sen. Lee Metcalf, 9 to 8—has come to symbolize the standoff in Congress. That's unfortunate, because neither of those ideological factions forms the base for a bill that would be accepted by the House or the country with the broad support that an effective energy policy requires. Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., chairman of the energy committee, has now commenced, in a gingerly way, another attempt at a solution. This time the idea is to write off the most vehement and adamant of the conferees: Sens. Howard Metzenbaum, D-Ohio, and James Abourezk, D-S.D., on the side that wants permanent and rigid price controls. Sens. Dewey F. Bartlett, R-Okla., and J. Bennett Johnston, D-La., among those who want no controls at all on new gas. Perhaps it will be possible to construct a majority somewhere in the middle; that, at any rate, is the hope on which the whole energy bill is now riding.

In this part of the country, it's generally assumed that gas pricing is a simple tug-of-war between the major oil companies and the consumers. That's wrong. The most effective opposition to the present bill is coming from the thousands of smaller producers and dealers—the independents—who fear that the bill would hurt them and favor the big companies.

They have a point. Present federal controls affect only the price of gas that crosses state

lines. The present federal ceiling is \$1.48 per thousand cubic feet, and Mr. Carter proposes lifting it to \$1.75. But in the unregulated intrastate market, the price is up around \$2. The energy bill would extend the controls to all gas, including the intrastate markets. For the producers who sell in those intrastate markets, it would mean a roll-back. Offshore, where very big companies do most of the drilling, the gas is automatically under federal controls. But onshore, most of the new gas goes to the unregulated market, and most of the producers are the independents. They aren't as rich as the major companies. But they are very numerous, and far more influential in Congress.

Price is only part of the quarrel. Under controls, the top price would go only to newly discovered gas. How do you define newly discovered gas—as opposed to gas from a new well in a known field? The question is fairly easy to resolve in offshore drilling. It's much harder onshore, where many of the independents make a highly risky living by finding the pockets of gas that bigger companies have missed in their sweeps through the fields.

\*\*\*

A sensible compromise would not try to roll back prices. It would encourage producers to keep exploring in old fields onshore, as well as new fields offshore. It would protect consumers from sudden jolts in price but it would keep the ceilings moving steadily upward until the price was floating free. It would also provide standby protection against emergencies and panics, by permitting the price to move by only a given percentage in any one year.

The principle of a deregulated price would be balanced with the principle of change that is gradual and predictable, rather than sharp and disruptive. But to write that compromise, Congress will have to take the bill away from the zealots who would rather have no bill at all than one that displeased them in any respect.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### International Opinion

#### Saudi Public Executions

If Britain and the United States were asked to draw up a new universal convention they would no doubt rewrite substantial portions of the Koran. But no one has asked them, and it is not in their power to dispute principles which they may dislike but which are respected by many millions of people. Thus there is no international convention forbidding the death penalty or stipulating what type of sexual conduct shall be judged illegal. If a state, in this case Saudi Arabia, both treats adultery as a serious offense

and applies the death penalty for serious offenses, the discretion to execute for adultery, however inconsistent with the ethics—themselves arbitrary—of the West, rests with its people, its courts, and the authorities which the people recognize.

The prime engagement in raising the level of human rights throughout the world should not be between states which have their own codes of morality, and try to stick to them, but against states which either have a code and depart from it or do not even have one.

—From the Guardian (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

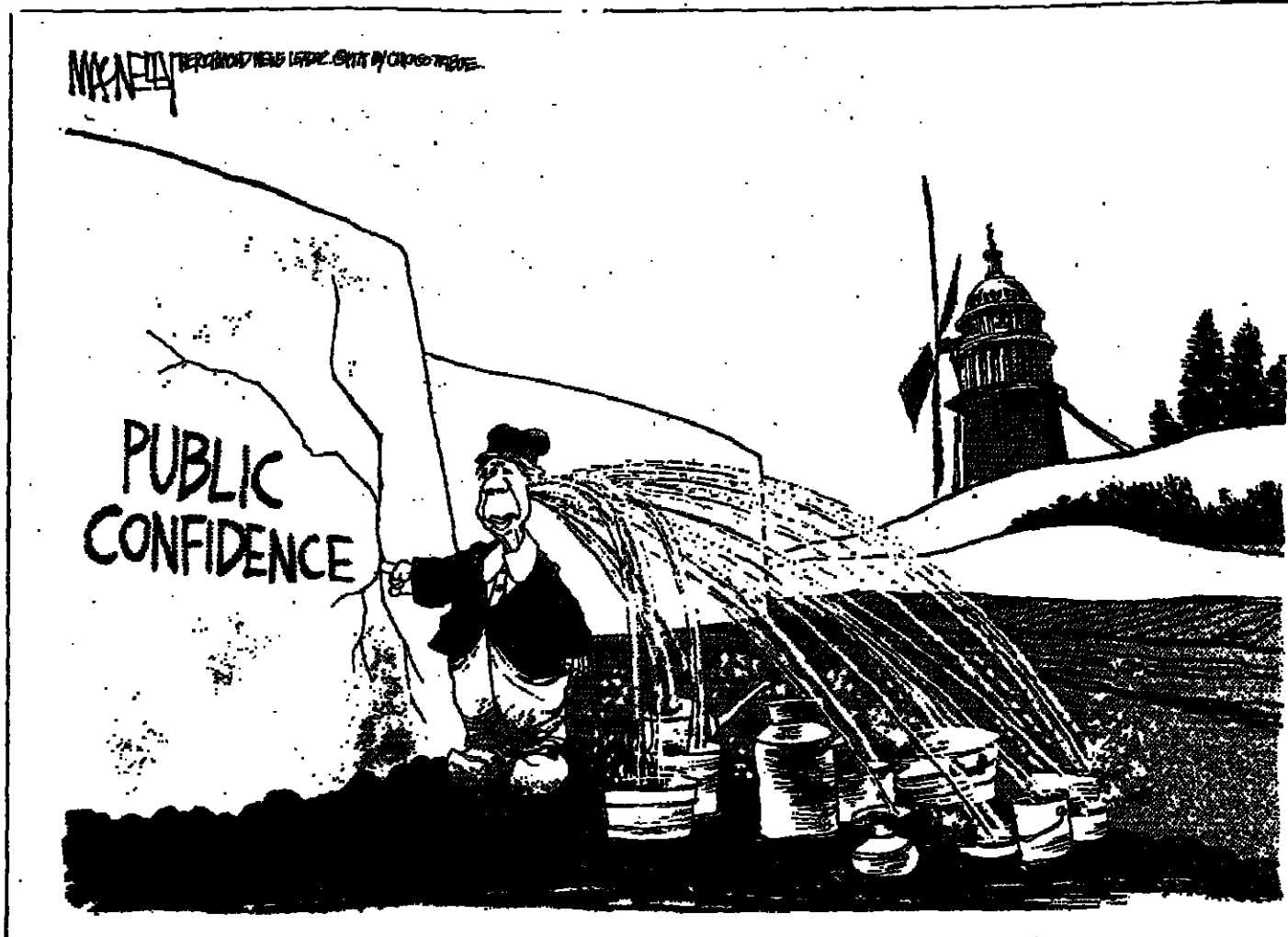
February 4, 1903

NEW YORK—Four transatlantic steamers were held up here yesterday for want of coal. The Teutonic, the Amsterdam, the St. Paul and the Molke, all of which were scheduled to sail today, were unable to secure a full allowance of fuel and consequently could not go to sea. They will probably get off tomorrow or Saturday. This is said to be the first time great transatlantic steamers have been delayed on this side of the ocean for want of coal.

#### Fifty Years Ago

February 4, 1928

LONDON—While London opinion welcomes the declaration attributed to Secretary of State Kellogg that the United States would be willing to sign a worldwide treaty abolishing submarine warfare, it is recognized here that such a move for many years will be outside the realm of practical diplomacy. It is recognized, however, that neither France nor Italy will relinquish any position of advantage that they think is advantageous to their cause and defense.



## Lack of Good Faith in Mideast Peace Talks

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The U.S. government is baffled and even exasperated by the Israeli government's decision to push ahead with the settlement of its people in the disputed territory of the West Bank on the eve of President Sadat's visit to Washington.

This is true, not only of the highest officials in the White House and the State Department, but of Israel's strongest supporters in the Congress and the press. Publicly, the Carter administration is avoiding open criticism of Prime Minister Begin, but privately officials here are asking whether Begin is being willfully provocative or whether he is "indefatigable, helpless, or duplicitous."

At the same time, President Carter has invited Sadat here in order to tell him that the United States cannot help arrange a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East unless it has the trust of both sides, and unless Sadat advises Washington of his intentions and moderates his public diplomacy.

### A Mess

So for the moment, things are in a bit of a mess, and the immediate problem is to restore a measure of good faith. This does not exist now in the view of officials here, who complain that they are constantly being surprised by sudden actions in both Jerusalem and Cairo and are then expected to repair the damage.

The detailed and written U.S. government record of what it thinks it was told by Begin, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and other Israeli officials about the emplacement of "settlements" on the West Bank differs widely from the accounts being circulated by the Israeli government.

For example, officials here now estimate that there are not six or eight settlements in dispute as Jerusalem has said, but 13, that some of the "military" settlements are actually civilian settlements, and that there are now approximately 9,000 people in these encampments. All this is challenged by Israeli officials here. But obviously these are factual questions that can easily be checked, rather than disputed over the detriment of U.S.-Israeli relations.

There are two views in official quarters here of what Begin is doing. The first is that he is presiding over a government that is far more divided on the "settlements" question than has yet come to the surface.

### Torn

According to this view, he is genuinely trying for a comprehensive settlement, but is stuck with his past promises to settle Samaria and Judea, and, torn by political discussion, is trying to get both "peace and land" and covering up his "settlements" by giving them different names.

The other more pessimistic view, not so widespread but still strong, is that Begin has decided that Israel would be safer with no agreement than with any agreement. Sadat is likely to approve, and that is the proceeding with the controversial "settlements" and leaving it to Sadat to take responsibility for breaking off the talks, as he did before.

Whatever the explanation, it is clear that Israel has certainly not strengthened its position with the administration or in Congress just when Sadat is returning to Washington and the television cameras.

Though Secretary of State Vance was calling for a return to "quiet diplomacy" just a few days ago, the President's invitation has caused another round of public propaganda. Sadat will be talking to the National Press Club here on Monday, meeting with members of Congress and the Cabinet, presiding over talk shows and then departing next week for a tour of European capitals.

### 'Provocation'

These are peace talks! There is reason for believing that Sadat would not have been invited to Washington if the administration had anticipated the renewal of

the controversy over the West Bank settlements, for Sadat regards the "settlements" as a calculated "provocation" and can be expected to denounce them as evidence that Israel is not negotiating in good faith.

As an indication of the irritation in official quarters here on the settlement issue, one official remarked Thursday: "Suppose the Arabs now residing in the West Bank and Gaza demanded the right to arm themselves and defend their own settlements. You can imagine what Begin would

say. Yet he is asking that 300,000 Arabs accept permanent supervision of them by Israeli troops."

Some officials here, noting the contradictory statements on what Israeli officials and U.S. officials have said about the "settlements," are now urging the Israeli government to make an official statement before the weekend on precisely what has been settled and where and by whom, and what its intentions are about these and other settlements in the future.

The view here is that this would at least enable the controversy to

proceed on the basis of a considered statement of Israeli policy, and put an end to the rumors and leaks, each of which is a drop of poison in the relations of the three nations.

Finally, the only nations benefiting from this dispute and the charges of duplicity are the states that have opposed the Sadat-Begin talks from the start. Everybody's talking around here about getting the talks "back on the track," but for the moment, nobody seems to know where the track is.

## Canal Treaties: On the Verge

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—Except for the improbable claim that if Teddy Roosevelt were alive today he would certainly favor Senate approval of the Panama Canal treaties, there were no gimmicks or theatrics in President Carter's speech to the nation on the Panama issue.

But the sober classroom tone of the telecast did not quite conceal the anticipation building in the White House at the prospect of a Senate victory on the treaties. This is a genuinely big victory for the President and his administration—to say nothing of the country, which finally disposes of a diplomatic headache which has afflicted us for too many years.

### Consequences

To understand why this victory is so important for Carter one need only consider the consequences if the Senate—as is still theoretically possible—rejects the Panama treaties. I do not know what would happen in Panama or Latin America, although I think the risk of serious anti-U.S. retaliation would be great.

But it is as clear as anything can be that failure to persuade the Senate to approve the treaties would finish Carter, prematurely, as a significant factor in international affairs for the balance of his term.

## Letters

### Comoros Defended

David Lamb's article on the Comoros Islands (Herald Tribune, Jan. 31) may raise the issue of whether an international newspaper should not endeavor to encourage, in a small way, rather than hinder, the development of a fledgling nation. Whatever the merits of the issue, responsible reporting surely should be based on accuracy. This writer had occasion in recent weeks to spend a fortnight in the Comoros, and while the economic realities are sobering, the government's approach to them is anything but bizarre. On the contrary, the President and his Cabinet ministers impress the international businessman by their intelligence and pragmatism. Far from being "teen-agers," some of the members of the government have had some significant experience in their disciplines during the colonial period, and are now attempting to forge a viable development strategy with the scarce resources at their disposal.

In sharp contrast to the arrogance frequently found elsewhere in Africa, Comoro government officials discuss their difficulties with candor and relative humility. In their appeal for international help they express a genuine desire to be taught how to manage and develop an economy more than just one of being given money.

If the fishing offshore is "too good," this is probably due to the complete lack of equipment; dug-out canoes are hardly suitable for fishing on an industrial scale. Far from being closed, the three hotels on Grande Comore, although perhaps not thriving, are clean, friendly and serve excellent cuisine. Mr. Lamb may not have found a working telephone, but he can be assured that in Moroni one can obtain a clear connection to any West European country

in under five minutes during the hours of international service. Drinking water is indeed scarce due to the volcanic composition of the soil, but this condition is present only on Grande Comore; Anjouan and Moheli have rivers and small lakes. Being on the Gulf, tanker routes may be significant, but possibly more significant is the production of such crops as vanilla in which the Comoros are a leading producer in the world. France's perplexing behavior towards the Comoros may perhaps be explained by long-range military considerations, rather than injured pride. Only Mayotte would now seem to permit France a presence "East of Guas."

In November, 1977, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution calling for all forms of economic assistance by member nations to the Comoros. This assistance is needed desperately if the fragile structure of the Comoros economy is to be preserved and developed. One would wish to hope that the resources of the international press could be mobilized to encourage the community of nations to respond to the UN appeal and rise above the somewhat trivial dispute over Mayotte.

NICCOLO VITELLI, London.

### U.S. Phonics

Robert C. Tith's interesting observations on the origins of American English (Herald Tribune, Jan. 30) were unfortunately marred by confusion over the difference between an accent and a dialect. Whereas an accent is simply a nonstandard pronunciation of words, a dialect is sufficiently different in idiom and form to be considered a separate language. Thus Cockney is a dialect, but "California dialect" is an absurdity.

JOSEPH A. HARRIS, Paris.

## The Swelling Bureaucracy And Carter

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—It is both funny and gruesome that every thing presidential candidates say about the strength of the bureaucracy tends to be self-fulfilling. Every major presidential contender since Eisenhower, with the possible exception of George McGovern and Lyndon Johnson, rallied against the swollen bureaucracy and pledged to shrink it, and in due course those of them who were elected ended by making it bigger and stronger. It is, over and over again, St. George lying down with the dragon.

Jimmy Carter would be different? Because he was not "of the Washington set"? Professor Yale Bruen of the University of Chicago has accumulated a useful synoptic view of "Carter at Home." It makes for lachrymose reading.

The call for the reduction of government translated into a call for a brand new agency (the Office of Consumer Representation) more powerful than the National Labor Relations Board, extending the regulatory authority of the government over local electricity rates, and a whole new department, the Department of Energy.

### Wages

The fight against unemployment translated into a big rise in the minimum wage rate. The will greatly increase unemployment among teenagers. The labor reform bill (HR-9410, S-1883) would give to the National Labor Relations Board powers which would be used by unions to extract larger wage increases.

The passion for the consumer translates into increased price supports for milk resulting in a six-cent increase a gallon; cut in imports on inexpensive shoes, which translates into higher prices for a restriction on color TV sets, which will raise domestic price by 15 per cent. And a boost in the sugar price of four cents a pound.

Although Congress beat it down, Carter's arrangement dealt with the shipowners and maritime unions to double the use of U.S. shipping in importing oil would have fleeced consumers by \$24 million a year, which is a very high return on the \$100,000 in maritime unions contributed to Mr. Carter's campaign. If any one cares, incidentally, to inquire why we need to subsidize our maritime unions, here is the answer. The average sailor, under union contracts, receives \$26,000 a year. That's nearly twice what the average factory worker makes. And yes, the average merchant officer makes \$85,000 a year, which is up around what we pay our senators and judges.

Appropriates of prices, we all know the steel industry is in trouble. Why it is in trouble is not a subject of candid conversation by representatives of the Carter administration. The industry is paying wage rates 10 per cent higher than those paid to the average manufacturing employee. Steel working has always been a premium pay industry.

The long arm of the law unions is everywhere. Consider this: We have a lot of crude oil in Alaska. We are actually shipping some of it across to the East coast via the Panama Canal. So someone came up with it bright idea: Why not ship some of that oil to Japan, a relative short distance; and, in return get some of Japan's oil bought the Middle East and bring it on a ship with a saving of 12 per cent or almost 10 per cent? It was vetoed by the Carter administration, out of deference to the shipping and maritime industries. This, the next Democratic platform will specify that Alaskan fuel oil be given a sentimental trip around the world before going to its fiery death.

Prof. Bruen reminds us of the unemployment figures which are the fuel of so much administrative rhetoric are grossly misleading. This is so because of laws that require anyone who wants food stamps and is between 18 and 65 to register for employment. There is a similar provision respecting other welfare programs, such as Aid to Dependent Children. Now 90 per cent of those who thus declare themselves have no intention of working. They do have the effect of swelling the unemployment figure 2 points.

Thus we exert ourselves to dice a fictitious figure, and play exactly the wrong remedy. We need to shrink the public sector, decelerate the increase in money supply, reduce the minimum wage. Come to think of a new president and a new Congress would be a satisfactory beginning.



الأسبوع الجديد

## THE ART MARKET

## Some Auctions Take On a New Look

By Souren Melikian

PARIS (HT)—French auctioneering groups are beginning to put together sales of 19th and 20th-century paintings with catalogues in which each work is given a two-line entry.

Cataloguing, however brief, was until recently reserved for works of a high order or by well-known artists. It is now reaching the lower aesthetic and financial strata of art.

Surprisingly prices at these sales, which compare with the more numerous run-of-the-mill auctions held at Sotheby's and Christie's, tend to be higher.

Wednesday, one of these new-look auctions was conducted by Antoine Ader assisted by three experts, André Paditti, Philippe Marchaux and Patrice Jeannelle.

**Deceptive Title**  
Despite the deceptive catalogue title "Tableaux Modernes," the sale started with works of the early romantic period—1830 to 1850—including a vast number of pictures executed in the last third of the 1800s and had only a sprinkling of "modern" paintings.

The romantic-period works, which are known to a wide public, sold extremely well. They fetched prices asked in the trade, if not higher.

One of the most pleasant pieces was the portrait of a young woman in wash and gouache, dated 1838 and signed by the artist, Eugène François Devéria. He specialized in pretty, fairly conventional portraits of young women in fashionable attire, the majority being intended for lithography. He was more an illustrator than a painter.

The portrait makes it clear that he took greater interest in the lovely folds of mauve taf-

fetas on the velvet of a settee than in the bland and conventional sitter's face. He was admired by Balzac, who made frequent references to his work, and he is a symbol of upper-middle-class taste in the days of the *periode romantique*. These tastes have not changed very much. Within a second, the portrait rose to 3,900 francs, paid by a private buyer.

**Unknown Artist**  
A gem in its own way was a study of three figures done in 1836 by Elisa Plament, a pupil of the famous Redouté. This was as good as the master's own work and brought 2,500 francs—about one third of what Redouté is worth, but a high price for an unknown artist.

Better bargains could be had in later-period works that no longer fell under the heading of pretty decoration and that require some understanding of draftsmanship.

Constantin Guys, for example, another artist much admired by Balzac, excelled in acid studies of top-hatted opera fans or of *Lorettes* (artists named after the *Nôtre-Dame-de-Lorette* district where they thrived).

His three-quarter profile sketch of an aging slightly blowsy *Lorette* was knocked down at only 1,300 francs.

**Low Price**  
This low price may partly be because one of his most important buyers has retired from the market. But it is largely because a handful of hard-nosed dealers and a café-society crowd at the auctions will look at Devéria but not at Guys. Nor will they bother to look at studies in crayon by Alexandre Steinlen (1859-1923).

Steinlen was one of the best

French draftsmen and illustrators of the 1900s and the series of six portraits were for engravings for the book "Les Soliloques du Pauvre" by Jehan Rictus.

Expert-dealer Marcel Lecomte's broad grin when he got them for 4,700 francs suggested that he got a bargain.

Other good buys were drawings by the Swiss impressionist Felix Vallotton. A woman in the nude arranging her hair brought 1,300 francs and a naked figure seen three quarters, 1,200 francs.

Both were bought by the Galerie du Théâtre, a Geneva gallery.

**Best Deals**

The best deals, however, were to be found among the works that were sold out of context. One of the best naïve landscapes, 43 by 66 centimeters, I remember seeing at auction, probably by a French painter of 1860-1870, went for a mere 812 francs. The professionals in the room were not interested.

Nor were they in the mood for contemporary art. It was a commercial mistake to lump it together with 19th-century painting and its early 20th-century offshoots.

A splendid landscape by Yugoslav painter Zoran Music had hills in shades of ochre, brown and white, dotted with bushes painted like dark fluffy clouds, the whole bordering on abstraction. It made 3,700 francs, slightly more than the estimate, but little money in view of its merit.

The lesson seems to be that for collectors with little money to spend and no preconceived ideas, such sales always hold pleasant surprises. Attending in person is essential. It is never possible to know beforehand who is going to attend and what is going to be under or over-priced.



Paul Moriarty, left, and Ian McDiarmid in "Dingo."

## A Play Returns to Its Proper Home

By John Walker

LONDON, Feb. 3 (HT)—The audience to be found at that most elegant of theaters, the Theatre Royal in the Haymarket, is a fascinating anachronism, acting as if the 1950s were still with us, ignoring the changes in taste and attitude that began with John Osborne.

It is an audience which can be guaranteed to applaud the sets the moment the curtain is raised, which claps loudly on the first entrance of the stars and even louder on all their subsequent exits.

These habits, harmless and possibly endearing, are rarely found elsewhere, for they depend on the sort of sets which inspire envy, or, perhaps, recognition and the sort of plays in which the stars make dramatic entrances and even more dramatic exits. They don't write plays like that anymore.

The last to do so was N. C. Hunter, whose "Waters of the Moon" originally a vehicle for Edith Evans and Sybil Thorndike, returns to the Haymarket after a gap of 27 years. Then, Hunter was regarded either as working in a sub-Chekhovian vein or dismissed as a purveyor of matinee fodder. It is still possible to regard him as either, for he was an old-fashioned craftsman who could keep 10 characters alive and developing on the stage, but relied on convention and a sentimentalism to carry the burden of the play.

**Invalid Son**  
"Waters of the Moon" marks the last appearance in English literature of a familiar figure, the invalid son who longs to escape the restrictions of his home but is thwarted by a possessive mother.

Other characters are like older friends, and the situation is a dramatic cliché—an assortment of people snowed out for several days in a hotel. Most are regular, genteel people down on their luck, who are looked after by a family who resent their occupation. The dullness of their lives is emphasized when rich and glamorous visitors unexpectedly arrive and as suddenly depart.

Hunter writes strong parts and provides his characters with effective entrances and, particularly, exits—most seem to leave the stage at the climax of a tirade.

French draftsmen and illustrators of the 1900s and the series of six portraits were for engravings for the book "Les Soliloques du Pauvre" by Jehan Rictus.

Expert-dealer Marcel Lecomte's broad grin when he got them for 4,700 francs suggested that he got a bargain.

Other good buys were drawings by the Swiss impressionist Felix Vallotton. A woman in the nude arranging her hair brought 1,300 francs and a naked figure seen three quarters, 1,200 francs.

Both were bought by the Galerie du Théâtre, a Geneva gallery.

**Best Deals**

The best deals, however, were to be found among the works that were sold out of context. One of the best naïve landscapes, 43 by 66 centimeters, I remember seeing at auction, probably by a French painter of 1860-1870, went for a mere 812 francs. The professionals in the room were not interested.

Nor were they in the mood for contemporary art. It was a commercial mistake to lump it together with 19th-century painting and its early 20th-century offshoots.

A splendid landscape by Yugoslav painter Zoran Music had hills in shades of ochre, brown and white, dotted with bushes painted like dark fluffy clouds, the whole bordering on abstraction. It made 3,700 francs, slightly more than the estimate, but little money in view of its merit.

The lesson seems to be that for collectors with little money to spend and no preconceived ideas, such sales always hold pleasant surprises. Attending in person is essential. It is never possible to know beforehand who is going to attend and what is going to be under or over-priced.

French draftsmen and illustrators of the 1900s and the series of six portraits were for engravings for the book "Les Soliloques du Pauvre" by Jehan Rictus.

Expert-dealer Marcel Lecomte's broad grin when he got them for 4,700 francs suggested that he got a bargain.

Other good buys were drawings by the Swiss impressionist Felix Vallotton. A woman in the nude arranging her hair brought 1,300 francs and a naked figure seen three quarters, 1,200 francs.

Both were bought by the Galerie du Théâtre, a Geneva gallery.

**Best Deals**

The best deals, however, were to be found among the works that were sold out of context. One of the best naïve landscapes, 43 by 66 centimeters, I remember seeing at auction, probably by a French painter of 1860-1870, went for a mere 812 francs. The professionals in the room were not interested.

Nor were they in the mood for contemporary art. It was a commercial mistake to lump it together with 19th-century painting and its early 20th-century offshoots.

A splendid landscape by Yugoslav painter Zoran Music had hills in shades of ochre, brown and white, dotted with bushes painted like dark fluffy clouds, the whole bordering on abstraction. It made 3,700 francs, slightly more than the estimate, but little money in view of its merit.

The lesson seems to be that for collectors with little money to spend and no preconceived ideas, such sales always hold pleasant surprises. Attending in person is essential. It is never possible to know beforehand who is going to attend and what is going to be under or over-priced.

French draftsmen and illustrators of the 1900s and the series of six portraits were for engravings for the book "Les Soliloques du Pauvre" by Jehan Rictus.

Expert-dealer Marcel Lecomte's broad grin when he got them for 4,700 francs suggested that he got a bargain.

Other good buys were drawings by the Swiss impressionist Felix Vallotton. A woman in the nude arranging her hair brought 1,300 francs and a naked figure seen three quarters, 1,200 francs.

Both were bought by the Galerie du Théâtre, a Geneva gallery.

**Best Deals**

The best deals, however, were to be found among the works that were sold out of context. One of the best naïve landscapes, 43 by 66 centimeters, I remember seeing at auction, probably by a French painter of 1860-1870, went for a mere 812 francs. The professionals in the room were not interested.

Nor were they in the mood for contemporary art. It was a commercial mistake to lump it together with 19th-century painting and its early 20th-century offshoots.

A splendid landscape by Yugoslav painter Zoran Music had hills in shades of ochre, brown and white, dotted with bushes painted like dark fluffy clouds, the whole bordering on abstraction. It made 3,700 francs, slightly more than the estimate, but little money in view of its merit.

The lesson seems to be that for collectors with little money to spend and no preconceived ideas, such sales always hold pleasant surprises. Attending in person is essential. It is never possible to know beforehand who is going to attend and what is going to be under or over-priced.

French draftsmen and illustrators of the 1900s and the series of six portraits were for engravings for the book "Les Soliloques du Pauvre" by Jehan Rictus.

Expert-dealer Marcel Lecomte's broad grin when he got them for 4,700 francs suggested that he got a bargain.

Other good buys were drawings by the Swiss impressionist Felix Vallotton. A woman in the nude arranging her hair brought 1,300 francs and a naked figure seen three quarters, 1,200 francs.

Both were bought by the Galerie du Théâtre, a Geneva gallery.

**Best Deals**

The best deals, however, were to be found among the works that were sold out of context. One of the best naïve landscapes, 43 by 66 centimeters, I remember seeing at auction, probably by a French painter of 1860-1870, went for a mere 812 francs. The professionals in the room were not interested.

Nor were they in the mood for contemporary art. It was a commercial mistake to lump it together with 19th-century painting and its early 20th-century offshoots.

A splendid landscape by Yugoslav painter Zoran Music had hills in shades of ochre, brown and white, dotted with bushes painted like dark fluffy clouds, the whole bordering on abstraction. It made 3,700 francs, slightly more than the estimate, but little money in view of its merit.

The lesson seems to be that for collectors with little money to spend and no preconceived ideas, such sales always hold pleasant surprises. Attending in person is essential. It is never possible to know beforehand who is going to attend and what is going to be under or over-priced.

French draftsmen and illustrators of the 1900s and the series of six portraits were for engravings for the book "Les Soliloques du Pauvre" by Jehan Rictus.

Expert-dealer Marcel Lecomte's broad grin when he got them for 4,700 francs suggested that he got a bargain.

Other good buys were drawings by the Swiss impressionist Felix Vallotton. A woman in the nude arranging her hair brought 1,300 francs and a naked figure seen three quarters, 1,200 francs.

Both were bought by the Galerie du Théâtre, a Geneva gallery.

**Best Deals**

The best deals, however, were to be found among the works that were sold out of context. One of the best naïve landscapes, 43 by 66 centimeters, I remember seeing at auction, probably by a French painter of 1860-1870, went for a mere 812 francs. The professionals in the room were not interested.

Nor were they in the mood for contemporary art. It was a commercial mistake to lump it together with 19th-century painting and its early 20th-century offshoots.

A splendid landscape by Yugoslav painter Zoran Music had hills in shades of ochre, brown and white, dotted with bushes painted like dark fluffy clouds, the whole bordering on abstraction. It made 3,700 francs, slightly more than the estimate, but little money in view of its merit.

The lesson seems to be that for collectors with little money to spend and no preconceived ideas, such sales always hold pleasant surprises. Attending in person is essential. It is never possible to know beforehand who is going to attend and what is going to be under or over-priced.

French draftsmen and illustrators of the 1900s and the series of six portraits were for engravings for the book "Les Soliloques du Pauvre" by Jehan Rictus.

Expert-dealer Marcel Lecomte's broad grin when he got them for 4,700 francs suggested that he got a bargain.

Other good buys were drawings by the Swiss impressionist Felix Vallotton. A woman in the nude arranging her hair brought 1,300 francs and a naked figure seen three quarters, 1,200 francs.

Both were bought by the Galerie du Théâtre, a Geneva gallery.

**Best Deals**

The best deals, however, were to be found among the works that were sold out of context. One of the best naïve landscapes, 43 by 66 centimeters, I remember seeing at auction, probably by a French painter of 1860-1870, went for a mere 812 francs. The professionals in the room were not interested.

Nor were they in the mood for contemporary art. It was a commercial mistake to lump it together with 19th-century painting and its early 20th-century offshoots.

A splendid landscape by Yugoslav painter Zoran Music had hills in shades of ochre, brown and white, dotted with bushes painted like dark fluffy clouds, the whole bordering on abstraction. It made 3,700 francs, slightly more than the estimate, but little money in view of its merit.

The lesson seems to be that for collectors with little money to spend and no preconceived ideas, such sales always hold pleasant surprises. Attending in person is essential. It is never possible to know beforehand who is going to attend and what is going to be under or over-priced.

French draftsmen and illustrators of the 1900s and the series of six portraits were for engravings for the book "Les Soliloques du Pauvre" by Jehan Rictus.

Expert-dealer Marcel Lecomte's broad grin when he got them for 4,700 francs suggested that he got a bargain.

Other good buys were drawings by the Swiss impressionist Felix Vallotton. A woman in the nude arranging her hair brought 1,300 francs and a naked figure seen three quarters, 1,200 francs.

Both were bought by the Galerie du Théâtre, a Geneva gallery.

**Best Deals**

The best deals, however, were to be found among the works that were sold out of context. One of the best naïve landscapes, 43 by 66 centimeters, I remember seeing at auction, probably by a French painter of 1860-1870, went for a mere 812 francs. The professionals in the room were not interested.

Nor were they in the mood for contemporary art. It was a commercial mistake to lump it together with 19th-century painting and its early 20th-century offshoots.

A splendid landscape by Yugoslav painter Zoran Music had hills in shades of ochre, brown and white, dotted with bushes painted like dark fluffy clouds, the whole bordering on abstraction. It made 3,700 francs, slightly more than the estimate, but little money in view of its merit.

The lesson seems to be that for collectors with little money to spend and no preconceived ideas, such sales always hold pleasant surprises. Attending in person is essential. It is never possible to know beforehand who is going to attend and what is going to be under or over-priced.

French draftsmen and illustrators of the 1900s and the series of six portraits were for engravings for the book "Les Soliloques du Pauvre" by Jehan Rictus.

Expert-dealer Marcel Lecomte's broad grin when he got them for 4,700 francs suggested that he got a bargain.

Other good buys were drawings by the Swiss impressionist Felix Vallotton. A woman in the nude arranging her hair brought 1,300 francs and a naked figure seen three quarters, 1,200 francs.

Both were bought by the Galerie du Théâtre, a Geneva gallery.

**Best Deals**

The best deals, however, were to be found among the works that were sold out of context. One of the best naïve landscapes, 43 by 66 centimeters, I remember seeing at auction, probably by a French painter of 1860-1870, went for a mere 812 francs. The professionals in the room were not interested.

Nor were they in the mood for contemporary art. It was a commercial mistake to lump it together with 19th-century painting and its early 20th-century offshoots.

A splendid landscape by Yugoslav painter Zoran Music had hills in shades of ochre, brown and white, dotted with bushes painted like dark fluffy clouds, the whole bordering on abstraction. It made 3,700 francs, slightly more than the estimate, but little money in view of its merit.

The lesson seems to be that for collectors with little money to spend and no preconceived ideas, such sales always hold pleasant surprises. Attending in person is essential. It is never possible to know beforehand who is going to attend and what is going to be under or over-priced.

French draftsmen and illustrators of the 1900s and the series of six portraits were for engravings for the book "Les Soliloques du Pauvre" by Jehan Rictus.

Expert-dealer Marcel Lecomte's broad grin when he got them for 4,700 francs suggested that he got a bargain.

Other good buys were drawings by the Swiss impressionist Felix Vallotton. A woman in the nude arranging her hair brought 1,300 francs and a naked figure seen three quarters, 1,200 francs.

Both were bought by the Galerie du Théâtre, a Geneva gallery.

**Best Deals**

The best deals, however, were to be found among the works that were sold out of context. One of the best naïve landscapes, 43 by 66 centimeters, I remember seeing at auction, probably by a French painter of 1860-1870, went for a mere 812 francs. The professionals in the room were not interested.

Nor were they in the mood for contemporary art. It was a commercial mistake to lump it together with 19th-century painting and its early 20th-century offshoots.

A splendid landscape by Yugoslav painter Zoran Music had hills in shades of ochre, brown and white, dotted with bushes painted like dark fluffy clouds, the whole bordering on abstraction. It made 3,700 francs, slightly more than the estimate, but little money in view of its merit.

The lesson seems to be that for collectors with little money to spend and no preconceived ideas, such sales always hold pleasant surprises. Attending in person is essential. It is never possible to know beforehand who is going to attend and what is going to be under or over-priced.

French draftsmen and illustrators of the 1900s and the series of six portraits were for engravings for the book "Les Soliloques du Pauvre" by Jehan Rictus.

Expert-dealer Marcel Lecomte's broad grin when he got them for 4,700 francs suggested that he got a bargain.

Other good buys were drawings by the Swiss impressionist Felix Vallotton. A woman in the nude arranging her hair brought 1,300 francs and a naked figure seen three quarters, 1,200 francs.

Both were bought by the Galerie du Théâtre, a Geneva gallery.

**Best Deals**

The best deals, however, were to be found among the works that were sold out of context. One of the best naïve landscapes, 43 by 66 centimeters, I remember seeing at auction, probably by a French painter of 1860-1870, went for a mere 812 francs. The professionals in the room were not interested.

Nor were they in the mood for contemporary art. It was a commercial mistake to lump it together with 19th-century painting and its early 20th-century offshoots.

A splendid landscape by Yugoslav painter Zoran Music had hills in shades of ochre, brown and white, dotted with bushes painted like dark fluffy clouds, the whole bordering on abstraction. It made 3,700 francs, slightly more than the estimate, but little money in view of its merit.

The lesson seems to be that for collectors with little money to spend and no preconceived ideas, such sales always hold pleasant surprises. Attending in person is essential. It is never possible to know beforehand who is going to attend and what is going to be under or over-priced.

French draftsmen and illustrators of the 1900s and the series of six portraits were for engravings for the book "Les Soliloques du Pauvre" by Jehan Rictus.

Expert-dealer Marcel Lecomte's broad grin when he got them for 4,700 francs suggested that he got a bargain.

Other good buys were drawings by the Swiss impressionist Felix Vallotton. A woman in the nude arranging her hair brought 1,300 francs and a naked figure seen three quarters, 1,200 francs.

Both were bought by the Galerie du Théâtre, a Geneva gallery.

**Best Deals**

The best deals, however, were to be found among the works that were sold out of context. One of the best naïve landscapes, 43 by 66 centimeters, I remember seeing at auction, probably by a French painter of 1860-1870, went for a mere 812 francs. The professionals in the room were not interested.

Nor were they in the mood for contemporary art. It was a commercial mistake to lump it together with 19th-century painting and its early 20th-century offshoots.

A splendid landscape by Yugoslav painter Zoran Music had hills in shades of ochre, brown and white, dotted with bushes painted like dark fluffy clouds, the whole bordering on abstraction. It made 3,700 francs, slightly more than the estimate, but little money in view of its merit.

The lesson seems to be that for collectors with little money to spend and no preconceived ideas, such sales always hold pleasant surprises. Attending in person is essential. It is never possible to know beforehand who is going to attend and what is going to be under or over-priced.

French draftsmen and illustrators of the 1900s and the series of six portraits were for engravings for the book "Les Soliloques du Pauvre" by Jehan Rictus.

Expert-dealer Marcel Lecomte's broad grin when he got them for 4,700 francs suggested that he got a bargain.

Other good buys were drawings by the Swiss impressionist Felix Vallotton. A woman in the nude arranging her hair brought 1,300 francs and a naked figure seen three quarters, 1,200 francs.

Both were bought by the Galerie du Théâtre, a Geneva gallery.

**Best Deals**

The best deals, however, were to be found among the works that were sold out of context. One of the best naïve landscapes, 43 by 66 centimeters, I remember seeing at auction, probably by a French painter of 1860-1870, went for a mere 812 francs. The professionals in the room were not interested.

Nor were they in the mood for contemporary art. It was a commercial mistake to lump it together with 19th-century painting and its early 20th-century offshoots.

A splendid landscape by Yugoslav painter Zoran Music had hills in shades of ochre, brown and white, dotted with bushes painted like dark fluffy clouds, the whole bordering on abstraction. It made 3,700 francs, slightly more than the estimate, but little money in view of its merit.

The lesson seems to be that for collectors with little money to spend and no preconceived ideas, such sales always hold pleasant surprises. Attending in person is essential. It is never possible to know beforehand who is going to attend and what is going to be under or over-priced.

French draftsmen and illustrators of the 1900s and the series of six portraits were for engravings for the book "Les Soliloques du Pauvre" by Jehan Rictus.

Expert-dealer Marcel Lecomte's broad grin when he got them for 4,700 francs suggested that he got a bargain.

Other good buys were drawings by the Swiss impressionist Felix Vallotton. A woman in the nude arranging her hair brought 1,300 francs and a naked figure seen three quarters, 1,200 francs.

Both were bought by the Galerie du Théâtre, a Geneva gallery.

## THEATER

drunk or sobbing or sometimes both. Patrick Garland's direction emphasizes the theatricality of it all, arranging snowfalls at suitably sentimental moments and having characters make poignant speeches over gently piped piano music.

Ingrid Bergman rattles away to good effect as the excitable and shallow disrupter of the household, Frances Cuka, who wasn't applauded on her entrance, was heartily clapped at her exit, having made something real of the role of a heartbroken spinster. Wendy Hiller was marvelous as a right, genteel lady. It isn't so much what Miss Hiller says, although she says her lines beautifully, as the subtlety of her reactions to what others say, notably the amusing vulgarities of Doris Hare, which adds a comic dimension to a play that has returned to its proper home.

The Royal Shakespeare Company's Warehouse Theatre, on the other extreme, is the epitome of rough theater, a fiercely puritanical experience in which plays become an instrument of morality. The shabby auditorium is a perfect setting for a revival of Charles Wood's splendid "Dingo," written only 16 years after "Waters of the Moon" but comes away from it in style and sensibility. "Dingo" is not so much an anti-war play as an anti-heroic work, a fiercely angry denunciation, full of a cold and pitiless fury, which insists that war is an obscenity, a filthy and nasty affair beyond redemption.

Wood's target is the generals who talk of killing as if it were cricket and the politicians who see campaign and battle in terms of their personal political advantage. There is a vicious caricature of Montgomery at El Alamein and Churchill and Eisenhower make appearances, mouthing platitudes to disguise realities, as glove puppets manipulated by a comedian.

For,



## NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 3

- 12 Month - Stock										- 12 Month - Stock										- 12 Month - Stock										- 12 Month - Stock									
High Low Div Yld % P/E 100s High Low Close										High Low Div Yld % P/E 100s High Low Close										High Low Div Yld % P/E 100s High Low Close										High Low Div Yld % P/E 100s High Low Close									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP									
304 ACP										304 ACP										304 ACP										304									











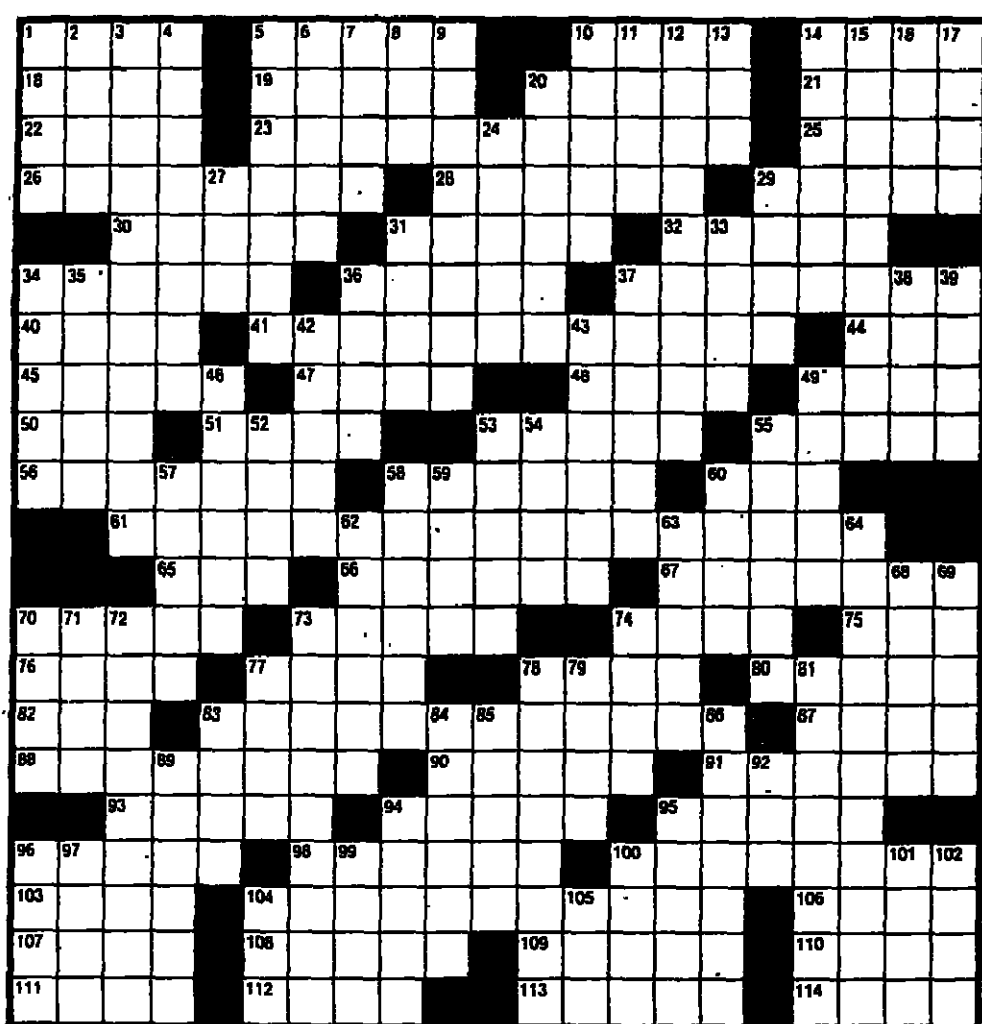




## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by  
EUGENE T. MALYESKA

ON FRIENDLY TERMS—By A. J. Santora



ACROSS  
1 "Compass" at "St. John's"  
2 "Pasha"  
3 "Hemlock"  
4 "Hemlock"  
5 "Hemlock"  
6 "Hemlock"  
7 "Hemlock"  
8 "Hemlock"  
9 "Hemlock"  
10 "Hemlock"  
11 "Hemlock"  
12 "Hemlock"  
13 "Hemlock"  
14 "Hemlock"  
15 "Hemlock"  
16 "Hemlock"  
17 "Hemlock"  
18 "Hemlock"  
19 "Hemlock"  
20 "Hemlock"  
21 "Hemlock"  
22 "Hemlock"  
23 "Hemlock"  
24 "Hemlock"  
25 "Hemlock"  
26 "Hemlock"  
27 "Hemlock"  
28 "Hemlock"  
29 "Hemlock"  
30 "Hemlock"  
31 "Hemlock"  
32 "Hemlock"  
33 "Hemlock"  
34 "Hemlock"  
35 "Hemlock"  
36 "Hemlock"  
37 "Hemlock"  
38 "Hemlock"  
39 "Hemlock"  
40 "Hemlock"  
41 "Hemlock"  
42 "Hemlock"  
43 "Hemlock"  
44 "Hemlock"  
45 "Hemlock"  
46 "Hemlock"  
47 "Hemlock"  
48 "Hemlock"  
49 "Hemlock"  
50 "Hemlock"  
51 "Hemlock"  
52 "Hemlock"  
53 "Hemlock"  
54 "Hemlock"  
55 "Hemlock"  
56 "Hemlock"  
57 "Hemlock"  
58 "Hemlock"  
59 "Hemlock"  
60 "Hemlock"  
61 "Hemlock"  
62 "Hemlock"  
63 "Hemlock"  
64 "Hemlock"  
65 "Hemlock"  
66 "Hemlock"  
67 "Hemlock"  
68 "Hemlock"  
69 "Hemlock"  
70 "Hemlock"  
71 "Hemlock"  
72 "Hemlock"  
73 "Hemlock"  
74 "Hemlock"  
75 "Hemlock"  
76 "Hemlock"  
77 "Hemlock"  
78 "Hemlock"  
79 "Hemlock"  
80 "Hemlock"  
81 "Hemlock"  
82 "Hemlock"  
83 "Hemlock"  
84 "Hemlock"  
85 "Hemlock"  
86 "Hemlock"  
87 "Hemlock"  
88 "Hemlock"  
89 "Hemlock"  
90 "Hemlock"  
91 "Hemlock"  
92 "Hemlock"  
93 "Hemlock"  
94 "Hemlock"  
95 "Hemlock"  
96 "Hemlock"  
97 "Hemlock"  
98 "Hemlock"  
99 "Hemlock"  
100 "Hemlock"  
101 "Hemlock"  
102 "Hemlock"  
103 "Hemlock"  
104 "Hemlock"  
105 "Hemlock"  
106 "Hemlock"  
107 "Hemlock"  
108 "Hemlock"  
109 "Hemlock"  
110 "Hemlock"  
111 "Hemlock"  
112 "Hemlock"  
113 "Hemlock"  
114 "Hemlock"

DOWN  
1 "Hemlock"  
2 "Hemlock"  
3 "Hemlock"  
4 "Hemlock"  
5 "Hemlock"  
6 "Hemlock"  
7 "Hemlock"  
8 "Hemlock"  
9 "Hemlock"  
10 "Hemlock"  
11 "Hemlock"  
12 "Hemlock"  
13 "Hemlock"  
14 "Hemlock"  
15 "Hemlock"  
16 "Hemlock"  
17 "Hemlock"  
18 "Hemlock"  
19 "Hemlock"  
20 "Hemlock"  
21 "Hemlock"  
22 "Hemlock"  
23 "Hemlock"  
24 "Hemlock"  
25 "Hemlock"  
26 "Hemlock"  
27 "Hemlock"  
28 "Hemlock"  
29 "Hemlock"  
30 "Hemlock"  
31 "Hemlock"  
32 "Hemlock"  
33 "Hemlock"  
34 "Hemlock"  
35 "Hemlock"  
36 "Hemlock"  
37 "Hemlock"  
38 "Hemlock"  
39 "Hemlock"  
40 "Hemlock"  
41 "Hemlock"  
42 "Hemlock"  
43 "Hemlock"  
44 "Hemlock"  
45 "Hemlock"  
46 "Hemlock"  
47 "Hemlock"  
48 "Hemlock"  
49 "Hemlock"  
50 "Hemlock"  
51 "Hemlock"  
52 "Hemlock"  
53 "Hemlock"  
54 "Hemlock"  
55 "Hemlock"  
56 "Hemlock"  
57 "Hemlock"  
58 "Hemlock"  
59 "Hemlock"  
60 "Hemlock"  
61 "Hemlock"  
62 "Hemlock"  
63 "Hemlock"  
64 "Hemlock"  
65 "Hemlock"  
66 "Hemlock"  
67 "Hemlock"  
68 "Hemlock"  
69 "Hemlock"  
70 "Hemlock"  
71 "Hemlock"  
72 "Hemlock"  
73 "Hemlock"  
74 "Hemlock"  
75 "Hemlock"  
76 "Hemlock"  
77 "Hemlock"  
78 "Hemlock"  
79 "Hemlock"  
80 "Hemlock"  
81 "Hemlock"  
82 "Hemlock"  
83 "Hemlock"  
84 "Hemlock"  
85 "Hemlock"  
86 "Hemlock"  
87 "Hemlock"  
88 "Hemlock"  
89 "Hemlock"  
90 "Hemlock"  
91 "Hemlock"  
92 "Hemlock"  
93 "Hemlock"  
94 "Hemlock"  
95 "Hemlock"  
96 "Hemlock"  
97 "Hemlock"  
98 "Hemlock"  
99 "Hemlock"  
100 "Hemlock"  
101 "Hemlock"  
102 "Hemlock"  
103 "Hemlock"  
104 "Hemlock"  
105 "Hemlock"  
106 "Hemlock"  
107 "Hemlock"  
108 "Hemlock"  
109 "Hemlock"  
110 "Hemlock"  
111 "Hemlock"  
112 "Hemlock"  
113 "Hemlock"  
114 "Hemlock"

## BOOKS

## SNOW

By Ruth Kirk. Morrow. Illustrated. 320 pp. \$12.50.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

ABOUT AN INCH OF snow fell on Dallas recently and the city went into a state of panic. New Yorkers, groaning under a foot-and-a-half of the same, would have called it a light dusting. People react differently to snow. If you have any doubt about this, read Ruth Kirk's "Snow," a survey of the white stuff by a prolific nature writer with about 20 books to her credit.

People in northern climates have reacted to snow by coining over two dozen words to describe it in its varying conditions. Explorers have responded to it by setting forth to where it settles most thickly, at the top and bottom of the globe. Many animals and plants depend on it for their survival.

Everyone seems instinctively to love to play in it, or so Mrs. Kirk concluded after watching three African dignitaries of regal bearing become involved in a snowball fight the moment they saw snow for the first time.

Although it is probably not true that no two snowflakes have ever been alike, there is a great deal more to snow than one would think even after fighting a snowstorm. On the one hand, as Mrs. Kirk puts it, "Nothing in nature outdoes new-fallen snow as a symbol of peace and purity." On the other hand, nothing can be quite as destructive as snow, which, in its avalanche state, is capable of traveling as fast as 300 miles an hour and exerting a pressure as great as 11 tons per square foot. Still, snow does have its uses. Packed into its most compressed state, it forms the glaciers that at the moment cover the North and South Poles, and that if melted, would raise the seas from 150 to 200 feet, though this would be offset, says Mrs. Kirk, "by the isostatic rebound of the land freed from the ice's weight."

Packed into your hand, snow can be used to soak up water for drinking—along the edges of rocks that jut up from frozen ponds, for instance, where the ice is likely to have been melted by the heat that the rocks absorb from the sun. Or snow can be used to absorb moisture from clothing. It comes in a variety of textures, shapes, and even hues. It forms in crystals around a nucleus which might be dust, salt spray from the ocean or even a microorganism, and grows in a shape that will be determined by temperature, humidity, and barometric pressure, all of which vary with altitude. Scientist study it. Wolves hunt in it. Bums and snow bunies ski in it, though not as fast as Yachiro Muri did when he sketched and tumbled down the south col of Mount Everest, attaining a speed, six seconds after starting, of 111.8 miles an hour.

Still, for all the wonders of snow, there is probably a limit to how much one would want to read about its substance proper. That is why it is a good thing that Ruth Kirk has allowed free association to guide her in writing about it. Although her prose is rarely, surpasses the strictly functional, she is clearly enjoying herself. Let the subject of glaciers loom up, and she is off to the North and South Poles to investigate everything from emperor penguins, the males of which are capable in an emergency of sucking their young, to wrill, tiny clawless "lobsters" as found and valuable as a food source that men are considering harvesting them instead of hunting whales. By the way, did you know that both polar regions are technically deserts because of their limited precipitation?

Or get her on to the problem of traveling through snow and she goes everywhere from a survey of the cost of snow removal in New York City ("The price has gone as high as \$20 million in a year") to an analysis of the effect of rock salt on the environment ("It isn't good"). Incidentally, it wasn't until the age of 20th-century transportation that humans really began to fight against snow. Before it became necessary to clear the roads for motor vehicles, we simply used to pack it down and glide on it.

I only wish Mrs. Kirk had gone a little further in exploring the role of snow in the human imagination—perhaps even surveyed certain works of art, such as Conrad Aiken's "Silent Snow, Secret Snow" or Ernest Hemingway's "The Snows of Kilimanjaro," in which snow is the dominant symbol. On the other hand, maybe that's a subject best left to doctoral theses. Mrs. Kirk, for one, is far too practical-minded to bother with the meaning of snow in Thomas Mann's "The Magic Mountain." She would far rather instruct us on how to build a snow house ("The word igloo actually means any kind of house, not just one built of snow"), or how to construct a dog sled, or how to hollow out a snow cave. As a matter of fact, she makes a snow cave sound so cozy and comfortable that I almost wouldn't mind spending the night in one.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

## Pompidou Art Center Celebrates Birthday

PARIS, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Centre National d'Art et de Culture Georges Pompidou was one year old yesterday.

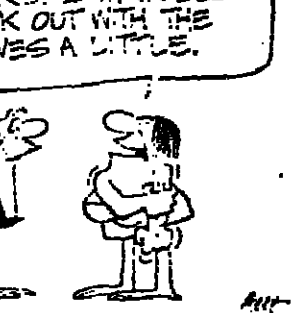
The center is already supplanting the Eiffel Tower as France's No. 1 tourist attraction.

In its first year, it attracted about 6 million visitors, while the tower drew only half as many.

P E A N U T S



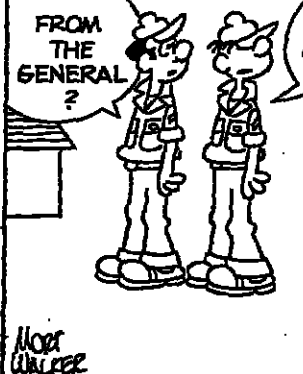
B. C.



B L O N D I E



B E E T L E



B L O N D I E



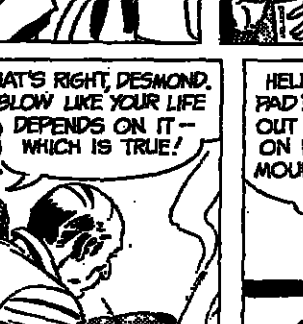
W I Z A R D



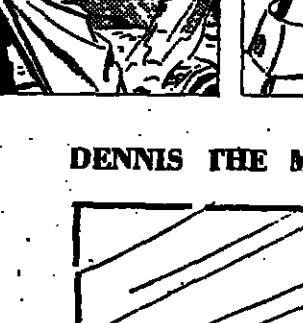
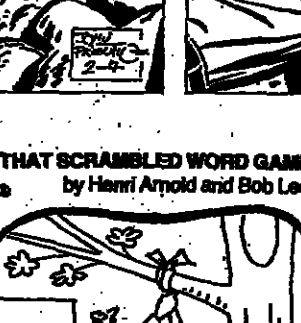
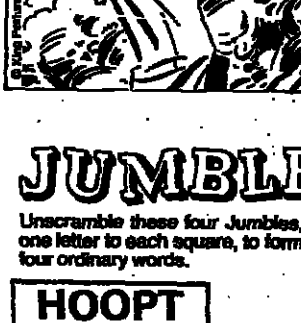
M O R G A N



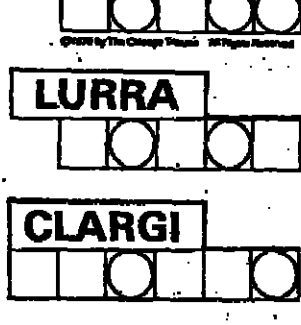
M. D.



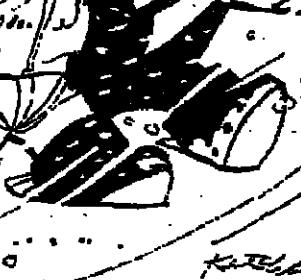
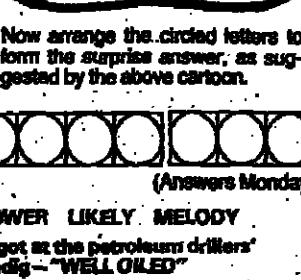
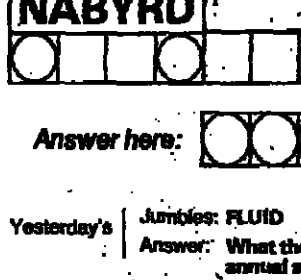
R I P



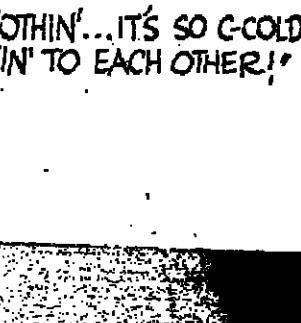
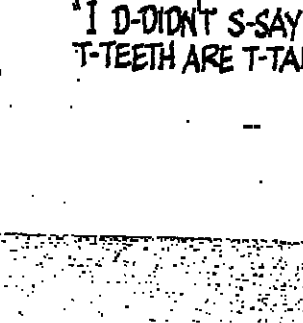
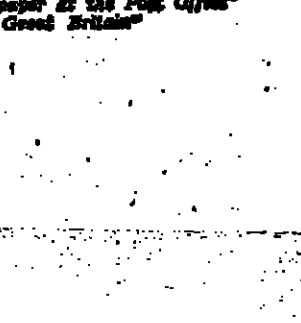
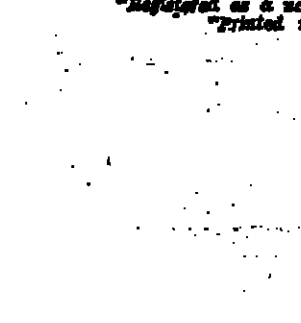
K I R B Y



J U M B L E



D E N N I S T H E M E N A C E





## Overcoming Veteran Rivals, Physical Handicap

## Austria's Soelkner, 19, Wins Slalom in Upset

By Samuel Abi

ARMISCH-PARTEN-SCHEN, West Germany, 19-year-old Soelkner of Austria chose a place to win her first major slalom race as she captured women's slalom today at the 1978 World Cup slalom in Innsbruck.

In a big upset, Soelkner came in second in a combined slalom of 1 minute 24 seconds and 48 hundredths of a second, 48 hundredths of a second faster than Pamela Behr of West Germany, another surprise medalist.

The veteran Monika Kaserer of Austria was third, 52 hundredths of a second behind the winner. In the second slalom, Soelkner was fourth, 1 minute 24 seconds and 48 hundredths of a second faster than Pamela Behr of West Germany, another surprise medalist.

Soelkner's victory was startling for a number of reasons, including her age and her physical handicap.

Soelkner's victory was startling for a number of reasons, including her age and her physical handicap.

Soelkner's victory was startling for a number of reasons, including her age and her physical handicap.

Soelkner's victory was startling for a number of reasons, including her age and her physical handicap.

Soelkner's victory was startling for a number of reasons, including her age and her physical handicap.

Soelkner's victory was startling for a number of reasons, including her age and her physical handicap.

Soelkner's victory was startling for a number of reasons, including her age and her physical handicap.

Soelkner's victory was startling for a number of reasons, including her age and her physical handicap.

Soelkner's victory was startling for a number of reasons, including her age and her physical handicap.

Soelkner's victory was startling for a number of reasons, including her age and her physical handicap.

Soelkner's victory was startling for a number of reasons, including her age and her physical handicap.

Soelkner's victory was startling for a number of reasons, including her age and her physical handicap.

when her time was announced after the second run.

"I went all out and didn't worry about tactics," she said. "I regarded it as just another race and skied it that way. It was only when I finished the second run and everybody started to embrace me that I stopped regarding it as just another race."

She was fastest in the first run down the course, 1,308 feet long with a drop of 588 feet. The first run was through 50 gates and the second through 51 on a course slowed by wet, heavy snow that fell all day but did not hinder visibility.

"Tried to Relax"

Behr, 21, was second after the first run and held on to that ranking despite a strong effort, the fastest second run, by Kaserer. Behr, who said she "had tried to relax between the runs and not think about the race," has been in World Cup competition since 1972, with no great success. She was fifth in the slalom at the 1976 Olympic Games and 10th in the slalom at the 1974 World Championships.

For Kaserer, 25, it was another workmanlike job in a long career of such achievements. A World Cup skier since 1968, she has not been ranked lower than fourth overall since 1972, except for an off year in 1976, when she was ninth.

Once again the Austrian team had a bad day, with its four skiers in the top 20. The least of them today, Annemarie Moser-Proell, finished 18th after a marvelous demonstration of balance when her skis ran apart in the second run and she nearly fell backwards. Somehow she kept upright and steadied herself.

Read Day for U.S.

This was a dreary day for the U.S. team. After seeming to have problems with her balance in both runs, Cindy Nelson finished 20th in the field of 74 starters and 42 finishers.

That was the good news for fans of the team. The bad news was that Nelson was the only finisher, as Becky Dorsey spilled in the first run, Christina Cooper fell in her second run and Viki Fleckenstein missed a gate in hers.

The U.S. team was hurt by the loss of Abby Fisher, who pulled a ligament in her left ankle in slalom training this week and will be out of action two weeks. Fisher had been racing well in recent World Cup slaloms and was expected to finish high here.

Women's Slalom

1. Soelkner, Austria, 1:24.48  
2. Behr, W. Germany, 1:24.96  
3. Kaserer, Austria, 1:25.32  
4. Pelen, France, 1:25.48  
5. Serrat, France, 1:25.72  
6. Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 1:26.08  
7. Moser-Proell, Austria, 1:26.44  
8. Giorgetti, Italy, 1:26.80  
9. Schmederer, W. Germany, 1:27.16  
10. Moser-Proell, W. Germany, 1:27.52

World Alpine Slalom

Austria 0 0 0 0  
Sweden 0 0 0 0  
Liechtenstein 0 0 0 0  
Switzerland 0 0 0 0

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

when her time was announced after the second run.

"I went all out and didn't worry about tactics," she said. "I regarded it as just another race and skied it that way. It was only when I finished the second run and everybody started to embrace me that I stopped regarding it as just another race."

She was fastest in the first run down the course, 1,308 feet long with a drop of 588 feet. The first run was through 50 gates and the second through 51 on a course slowed by wet, heavy snow that fell all day but did not hinder visibility.

"Tried to Relax"

Behr, 21, was second after the first run and held on to that ranking despite a strong effort, the fastest second run, by Kaserer. Behr, who said she "had tried to relax between the runs and not think about the race," has been in World Cup competition since 1972, with no great success. She was fifth in the slalom at the 1976 Olympic Games and 10th in the slalom at the 1974 World Championships.

For Kaserer, 25, it was another workmanlike job in a long career of such achievements. A World Cup skier since 1968, she has not been ranked lower than fourth overall since 1972, except for an off year in 1976, when she was ninth.

Once again the Austrian team had a bad day, with its four skiers in the top 20. The least of them today, Annemarie Moser-Proell, finished 18th after a marvelous demonstration of balance when her skis ran apart in the second run and she nearly fell backwards. Somehow she kept upright and steadied herself.

Read Day for U.S.

This was a dreary day for the U.S. team. After seeming to have problems with her balance in both runs, Cindy Nelson finished 20th in the field of 74 starters and 42 finishers.

That was the good news for fans of the team. The bad news was that Nelson was the only finisher, as Becky Dorsey spilled in the first run, Christina Cooper fell in her second run and Viki Fleckenstein missed a gate in hers.

The U.S. team was hurt by the loss of Abby Fisher, who pulled a ligament in her left ankle in slalom training this week and will be out of action two weeks. Fisher had been racing well in recent World Cup slaloms and was expected to finish high here.

Women's Slalom

1. Soelkner, Austria, 1:24.48  
2. Behr, W. Germany, 1:24.96  
3. Kaserer, Austria, 1:25.32  
4. Pelen, France, 1:25.48  
5. Serrat, France, 1:25.72  
6. Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 1:26.08  
7. Moser-Proell, Austria, 1:26.44  
8. Giorgetti, Italy, 1:26.80  
9. Schmederer, W. Germany, 1:27.16  
10. Moser-Proell, W. Germany, 1:27.52

World Alpine Slalom

Austria 0 0 0 0  
Sweden 0 0 0 0  
Liechtenstein 0 0 0 0  
Switzerland 0 0 0 0

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

when her time was announced after the second run.

"I went all out and didn't worry about tactics," she said. "I regarded it as just another race and skied it that way. It was only when I finished the second run and everybody started to embrace me that I stopped regarding it as just another race."

She was fastest in the first run down the course, 1,308 feet long with a drop of 588 feet. The first run was through 50 gates and the second through 51 on a course slowed by wet, heavy snow that fell all day but did not hinder visibility.

"Tried to Relax"

Behr, 21, was second after the first run and held on to that ranking despite a strong effort, the fastest second run, by Kaserer. Behr, who said she "had tried to relax between the runs and not think about the race," has been in World Cup competition since 1972, with no great success. She was fifth in the slalom at the 1976 Olympic Games and 10th in the slalom at the 1974 World Championships.

For Kaserer, 25, it was another workmanlike job in a long career of such achievements. A World Cup skier since 1968, she has not been ranked lower than fourth overall since 1972, except for an off year in 1976, when she was ninth.

Once again the Austrian team had a bad day, with its four skiers in the top 20. The least of them today, Annemarie Moser-Proell, finished 18th after a marvelous demonstration of balance when her skis ran apart in the second run and she nearly fell backwards. Somehow she kept upright and steadied herself.

Read Day for U.S.

This was a dreary day for the U.S. team. After seeming to have problems with her balance in both runs, Cindy Nelson finished 20th in the field of 74 starters and 42 finishers.

That was the good news for fans of the team. The bad news was that Nelson was the only finisher, as Becky Dorsey spilled in the first run, Christina Cooper fell in her second run and Viki Fleckenstein missed a gate in hers.

The U.S. team was hurt by the loss of Abby Fisher, who pulled a ligament in her left ankle in slalom training this week and will be out of action two weeks. Fisher had been racing well in recent World Cup slaloms and was expected to finish high here.

Women's Slalom

1. Soelkner, Austria, 1:24.48  
2. Behr, W. Germany, 1:24.96  
3. Kaserer, Austria, 1:25.32  
4. Pelen, France, 1:25.48  
5. Serrat, France, 1:25.72  
6. Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 1:26.08  
7. Moser-Proell, Austria, 1:26.44  
8. Giorgetti, Italy, 1:26.80  
9. Schmederer, W. Germany, 1:27.16  
10. Moser-Proell, W. Germany, 1:27.52

World Alpine Slalom

Austria 0 0 0 0  
Sweden 0 0 0 0  
Liechtenstein 0 0 0 0  
Switzerland 0 0 0 0

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

DEPRESSED IN DEFEAT—Perrine Pelen (left) and Fabienne Serrat, 4th and 5th, show losers' chagrin.

The World Cup Runneth Over.  
With Red Ink for Argentine Aide

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—An Argentine minister says that staging the soccer World Cup finals this year will cost the country \$700 million and is a big mistake for Argentina economically.

"But for the World Cup we would have less deficit, less money being issued and less inflation," Juan Alemann, finance secretary to the Rionegro Ministry, told the weekly magazine *Cenit* (People).

In an interview about Argentina's economic prospects for 1978, Mr. Alemann said the infrastructure work being done for the World Cup—so to be played in June in five Argentine cities—has had an inflationary effect but will bring no economic profit. "The World Cup has been a big mistake inherited from the previous government," he said in a reference to the regime of former President Maria Estela Peron, toppled by the present military junta in March, 1976.

Mr. Alemann put the total cost to Argentina at \$700 million and, when asked if some of this expenditure would bring lasting benefits, said: "Airports and roads. Other constructions are just white elephants."

"We will have color television, but that could have waited 5 or 10 years. We will have color TV and, on the other hand, we will still have contaminated water."

"These are the aberrations of Argentina."

## E. German Hoffmann Keeps Men's Figure-Skating Crown

STRASSBOURG, Feb. 3 (UPI).—The European Figure Skating Championships ran true to form yesterday when East Germany's Jan Hoffmann produced an impeccable free program to retain his men's title and countrywoman Anett Poetsch took a firm grip on her women's crown after the compulsory figures.

Soviet ice dance champions Irina Moiseeva and Andrei Minenkov also kept in the act with some flawless skating to maintain their lead after the compulsory tango and original paso doble.

Hoffmann finally edged the Russian Vladimir Kovalev and Britain's Robin Cousins in a repeat of last year's results in Helsinki. The victory was sweet revenge for the East German, who lost his world title to Kovalev in Tokyo in 1977.

Even so, he was eventually upstaged by Cousins, who easily won the free program with a dazzling display that brought the 4,000 in the crowd to their feet and a maximum 6.0 rating from one judge. The British lost points, however, with poor compulsory figures in the opening section while Hoffmann's exciting triple jumps in the free program guaranteed him the points he needed.

Poetsch, still only 17 but something of a veteran on the state circuit, was best in all three compulsory figures although West Germany's Ingrid Isenhardt posted a strong challenge to take second place. Austria's Gladi Kristofic-Binder took the fourth spot ahead of Denver-based Susanna Drizano of Italy.

By their own standards, Moiseeva and Minenkov slipped when only seven judges awarded them first place to give them an 11.0 and 10.40 points total ahead of a compatriot Natalia Lukichuk and Germani Karponosov on 11-10.00 pts.

Moiseeva and Minenkov seem certain to retain their crown and reinforce their status as world champions as they approached the free program, which is normally their strongest discipline.

Hoffmann finally edged the Russian Vladimir Kovalev and Britain's Robin Cousins in a repeat of last year's results in Helsinki. The victory was sweet revenge for the East German, who lost his world title to Kovalev in Tokyo in 1977.

Even so, he was eventually upstaged by Cousins, who easily won the free program with a dazzling display that brought the 4,000 in the crowd to their feet and a maximum 6.0 rating from one judge. The British lost points, however, with poor compulsory figures in the opening section while Hoffmann's exciting triple jumps in the free program guaranteed him the points he needed.

Poetsch, still only 17 but something of a veteran on the state circuit, was best in all three compulsory figures although West Germany's Ingrid Isenhardt posted a strong challenge to take second place. Austria's Gladi Kristofic-Binder took the fourth spot ahead of Denver-based Susanna Drizano of Italy.

By their own standards, Moiseeva and Minenkov slipped when only seven judges awarded them first place to give them an 11.0 and 10.40 points total ahead of a compatriot Natalia Lukichuk and Germani Karponosov on 11-10.00 pts.

Moiseeva and Minenkov seem certain to retain their crown and reinforce their status as world champions as they approached the free program, which is normally their strongest discipline.

Hoffmann finally edged the Russian Vladimir Kovalev and Britain's Robin Cousins in a repeat of last year's results in Helsinki. The victory was sweet revenge for the East German, who lost his world title to Kovalev in Tokyo in 1977.

Even so, he was eventually upstaged by Cousins, who easily won the free program with a dazzling display that brought the 4,000 in the crowd to their feet and a maximum 6.0 rating from one judge. The British lost points, however, with poor compulsory figures in the opening section while Hoffmann's exciting triple jumps in the free program guaranteed him the points he needed.

Poetsch, still only 17 but something of a veteran on the state circuit, was best in all three compulsory figures although West Germany's Ingrid Isenhardt posted a strong challenge to take second place. Austria's Gladi Kristofic-Binder took the fourth spot ahead of Denver-based Susanna Drizano of Italy.

By their own standards, Moiseeva and Minenkov slipped when only seven judges awarded them first place to give them an 11.0 and 10.40 points total ahead of a compatriot Natalia Lukichuk and Germani Karponosov on 11-10.00 pts.

Moiseeva and Minenkov seem certain to retain their crown and reinforce their status as world champions as they approached the free program, which is normally their strongest discipline.

Hoffmann finally edged the Russian Vladimir Kovalev and Britain's Robin Cousins in a repeat of last year's results in Helsinki. The victory was sweet revenge for the East German, who lost his world title to Kovalev in Tokyo in 1977.

Even so, he was eventually upstaged by Cousins, who easily won the free program with a dazzling display that brought the 4,000 in the crowd to their feet and a maximum 6.0 rating from one judge. The British lost points, however, with poor compulsory figures in the opening section while Hoffmann's exciting triple jumps in the free program guaranteed him the points he needed.

Poetsch, still only 17 but something of a veteran on the state circuit, was best in all three compulsory figures although West Germany's Ingrid Isenhardt posted a strong challenge to take second place. Austria's Gladi Kristofic-Binder took the fourth spot ahead of Denver-based Susanna Drizano of Italy.

By their own standards, Moiseeva and Minenkov slipped when only seven judges awarded them first place to give them an 11.0 and 10.40 points total ahead of a compatriot Natalia Lukichuk and Germani Karponosov on 11-10.00 pts.

Moiseeva and Minenkov seem certain to retain their crown and reinforce their status as world champions as they approached the free program, which is normally their strongest discipline.

Hoffmann finally edged the Russian Vladimir Kovalev and Britain's Robin Cousins in a repeat of last year's results in Helsinki. The victory was sweet revenge for the East German, who lost his world title to Kovalev in Tokyo in 1977.

Even so, he was eventually upstaged by Cousins, who easily won the free program with a dazzling display that brought the 4,000 in the crowd to their feet and a maximum 6.0 rating from one judge. The British lost points, however, with poor compulsory figures in the opening section while Hoffmann's exciting triple jumps in the free program guaranteed him the points he needed.

Poetsch, still only 17 but something of a veteran on the state circuit, was best in all three compulsory figures although West Germany's Ingrid Isenhardt posted a strong challenge to take second place. Austria's Gladi Kristofic-Binder took the fourth spot ahead of Denver-based Susanna Drizano of Italy.

By their own standards



## A Cosmos Probe

## André Citroën: The Mischievous Big Spender



# CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

[illegible]